

AYURVEDIC MEDICINES

PREPARED BY

Ayurveda Marthanda Bhisangmani

PANDIT D. GOPALACHARLU, A.V.S.,

AT THE MADRAS AYURVEDIC LABORATORY,

Georgetown, MADRAS.



The Hon'ble Dr. RASH BEHARI GHOSE, M.A., LL.D., C.I.E.
President, Indian National Congress, Madras, 1908.



Awarded various Gold Medals and First Class Certificates
for the Purity and Excellence of our Ayurvedic Medicines.

Descriptive Price List

OF

Patent and other Sastraic Medicines

SCIENTIFICALLY PREPARED AT

The Madras Ayurvedic Laboratory

OF

Ayurveda Marthanda Bhisangmani

Pandit D. Gopalacharlu, A.V.S.,

*Principal, S. K. P. D. Ayurvedic College, and Ayurvedic Doctor and
Senior Physician, S. K. P. D. Hospital, Madras ;
Examiner, Mysore Arurveda Vidwat Examinations ;
Commentator on Madhava Nidana and Susrutha Samhita, &c.,
and Gold Medallist in the Various Industrial and
Agricultural Exhibitions in India.*

WITH AN HISTORICAL SKETCH

OF

AYURVEDA.

10TH EDITION.

The Madras Ayurvedic Laboratory,
Georgetown, MADRAS.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

1. **Despatching Medicines.**—All medicines ordered will be despatched the very day of the receipt of the order, or (in case of emergent business) the next day. When a medicine is out of stock, or is in course of preparation, Customers will have to kindly and patiently wait till it is prepared, when it will be promptly despatched. Purity of drugs is an essential feature of our medicines, and we spare no pains in preparing them in strict conformity to the rules laid down in the Snastras.

2. **Address.**—Customers and correspondents are very earnestly requested to write their names and addresses very legibly, and also the nearest Railway Station, if any. Considerable trouble is entailed on account of our valued correspondents not being kind enough to comply with this request. We beg to say that a great deal of trouble and waste of time will be saved by their attention to this.

3. **Correspondence.**—Patients who select their own medicines from our catalogue, taking into account all their symptoms, are hereby assured that every attention will be paid to the regular and prompt despatch of the medicines ordered. Should, however, a patient be not able to diagnose his disease and select a medicine for himself, we shall be very glad to help him if he writes to us giving a full and detailed account of the symptoms. No one is too far away from us to receive the benefit of our treatment. All correspondence from our patients is kept strictly confidential. There need not be the slightest apprehension that their correspondence will pass to any other hands.

4. **Terms.**—All our terms are strictly cash. When an order is unaccompanied by a remittance, the medicine required will be despatched per Value-Payable Post.

5. **Breakage in Transit.**—Experienced workmen are employed and great care is taken in packing our medicines. This may sometimes raise the postage a little, but will ensure safety of the medicines. If, in spite of all the care taken, breakage should unfortunately be caused in transit, we shall not hold ourselves responsible.

6. **Other Medicines.**—In addition to the medicines described in this catalogue, we have always in stock a great variety of other valuable medicines, such as Poornachandrodayam, Vasantakusumakaram, etc., a list of which is given at the end.

7. **Directions for use**—always accompany the medicines, and in case of any doubt or difficulty we shall be glad to help our patients. The directions must be strictly followed, otherwise no effect can be expected.

8. **Information.**—Patients should state clearly their sex, age, origin and duration of the disease and symptoms *very minutely*.

9. **Special Rates to the Trade.**—We have special wholesale rates to traders and agents. These may be ascertained from us on application.

10. **Trade Mark.**—Constituents will kindly notice our Trade Mark and see that every bottle or tin of the medicine that they may get from us bears our Trade Mark, without which none is genuine.

11. All correspondence, remittances and money orders, etc., to be addressed only to

AYURVEDA MARTHANDA BHISHANGMANI

Pandit D. GOPALACHARLU, A. V. S.,

Telegraphic Address:

The Madras Ayurvedic Laboratory,

“Pandit,” Madras.

Georgetown, MADRAS.

For large consignments, stating the nearest Railway Station is quite necessary.

Gold Medal for the Excellence and Purity
of our Ayurvedic Medicines.



Highest Awards
AT THE
BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL
AND
AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION, 1904.



THE HON'BLE

Sir Dr. Balachendra Krishna, Kt, L.M.J.P.,

(Judge, Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition, Bombay, 1904),

WRITES TO

Ayurveda Marthanda Bhisangmani

Pandit D. GOPALA CHARLU, A. V. S.,

OF MADRAS,

On 5th February 1905:—

“You have got a Gold Medal and a First Class Certificate for your Ayurvedic Medicines. I congratulate you on the same. **YOUR COLLECTIONS ARE THE BEST OF THE WHOLE LOT.**”

Miniature Certificate of Merit awarded to
Ayurveda Marthanda Bhishangmani
Pandit D. GOPALA CHARLU, A. V. S.,
at the Benares Industrial and Agricultural
Exhibition of 1905.

The Indian Industrial & Agricultural Exhibition
OR
THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS
BENARES 1905-6.

It is hereby certified that a Gold Medal of the highest class
has been awarded to *Ayurveda Marthanda Bhishangmani Pandit D. Gopale Charlu of Benares*
for *Ayurvedic Medicines manufactured at the Dispensary Laboratory.*

D. P. S. S.
Secy. Secy.

Ayurveda

Mar. Secy.

GADWAL GOLD MEDAL, 1905.



Presented to

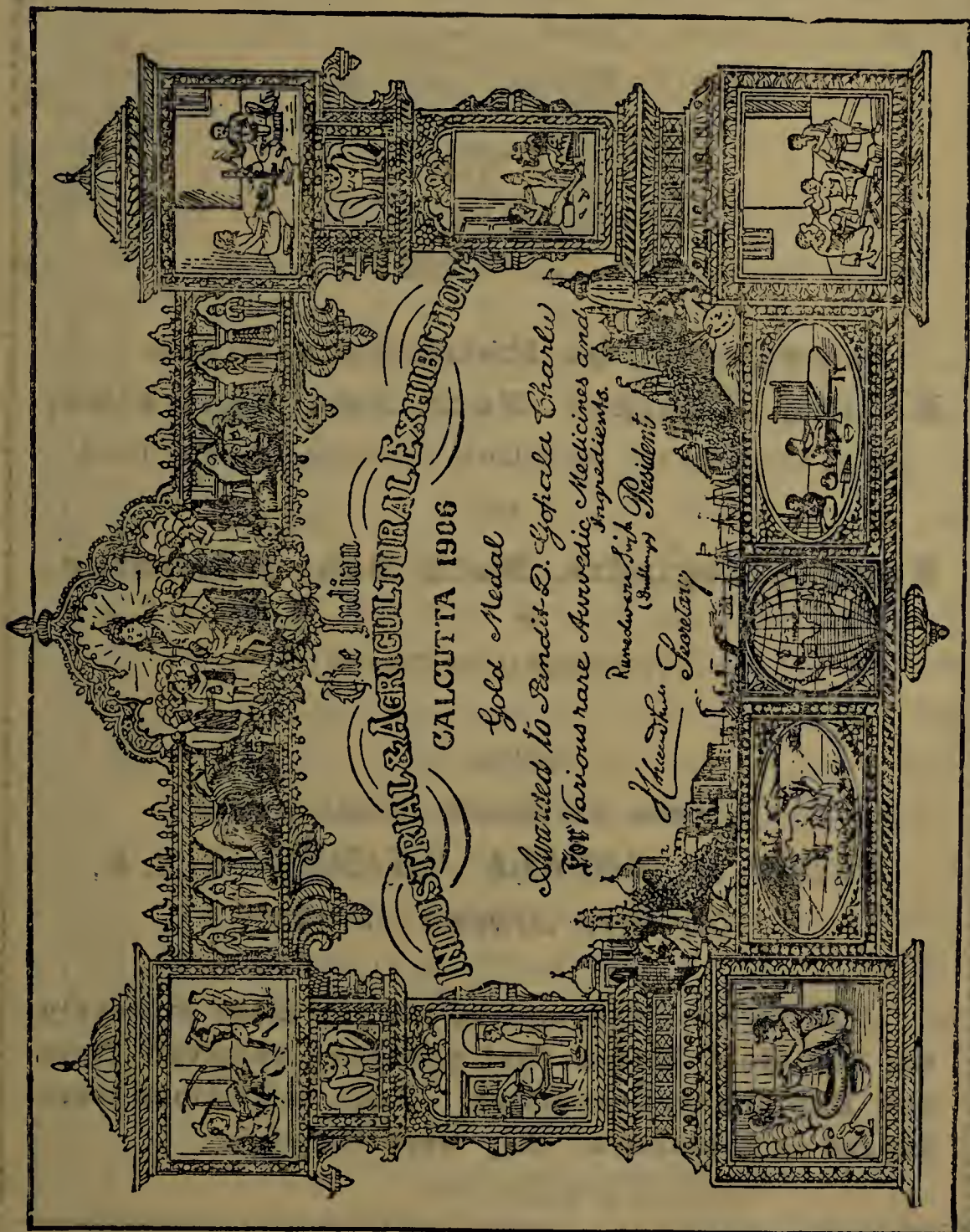
Ayurveda Marthanda Bhishangmani
Pandit D. GOPALA CHARLU, A. V. S.,

BY

*H. H. The Regent Ranee Sahiba
of Gadwal Samasthanam*

for public services rendered
in effective discovering
remedies against the Plague
and
propagating Ayurvedic knowledge,
1905.

Miniature Certificate of Merit awarded
 to Ayurveda Marthanda Bhisangmani
 PANDIT D. GOPALA CHARLU, A.V.S.,
 at the Calcutta Industrial and Agricultural
 Exhibition of 1906.



GOLD MEDAL
AT THE
Calcutta Industrial
AND
Agricultural Exhibition, 1906.



Mahamahopadhyaya Bhisangmakutamalama
Kaviraj Dwaraka Nath Sen, Kaviratna,
(Judge, Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition, Calcutta, 1906),


AND

Kaviraj Jogindra Nath Sen, Kaviratna,
M. A., M. R. A. S.,
(Vidyabhushan of Calcutta),


WRITE TO

Ayurveda Marthanda Bhisangmani
Pandit D. GOPALA CHARLU, A. V. S.,
On 21st March 1907:—


“Allow us to congratulate you most sincerely for the Gold Medal that you have received from the Exhibition Committee. Your collections were indeed as valuable as they were varied.”



The Hon'ble Justice Dr. Sir S. SUBRAMANIA IYER, B.L., LL.D., Kt., C.I.E.,
Dewan Bahadur, Devonshire House,
Mylapore, has been pleased to write
on the 11th September 1904:—

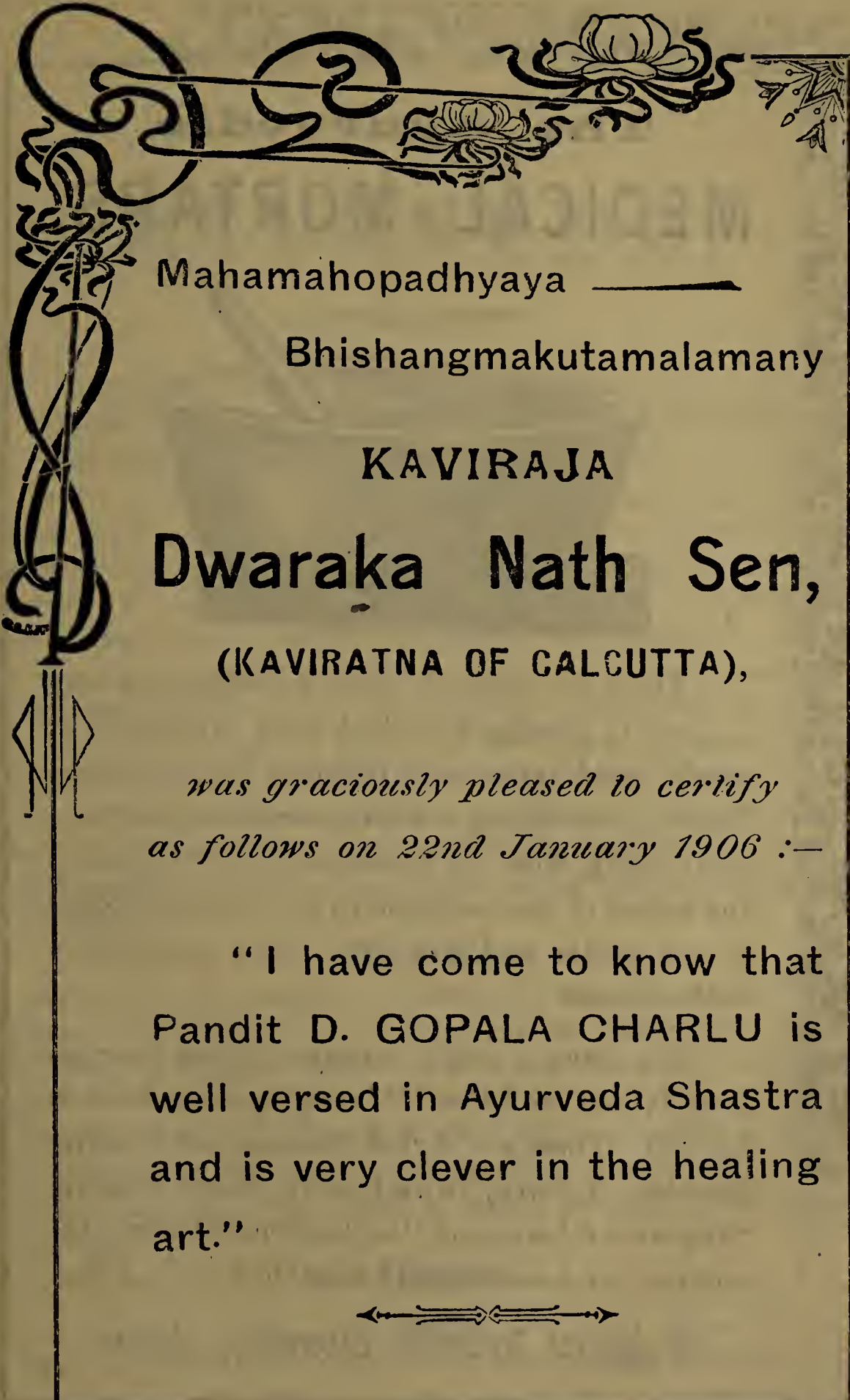


“PANDIT D. GOPALACHARIAR is the Superintendent of an Ayurvedic Hospital maintained in Madras City by the Vaisya community, out of the endowments of the temple belonging to the community. He is believed to be one of our ablest Ayurvedic Pandits. I have several times visited his hospital and have been gratified at the way in which it is kept up. He is trying to do things on modern lines so far as external arrangements are concerned. He is training a number of young men and takes the highest interest in his work. His medicines are much in request. I have myself used his medicine on several occasions. A remedy for Plague prepared by him has been appreciated even by Europeans.”



Lieut. - Col. W. G. KING, M. B., C. M., D. Ph.,
C. I. E., I. M. S., Sanitary Commissioner to
the Government of Madras, was pleased
to write in the visitors' book of the S. K. P. D.
Ayurvedic Hospital and College, Madras,
when he paid a visit to it on Wednesday,
the 30th day of August 1905, in the fol-
lowing manner:—

“I have known PANDIT GOPALACHARYAR for a considerable period as a Sanskrit expert, with special knowledge of ancient Hindu medicine. I have, as a result of his communication, derived much interesting and useful knowledge of the method of bye-gone days. At his request, I have examined the dispensary at which he works. I consider the whole arrangements reflect much credit upon himself and the committee concerned in regard to organization of the various departments. Personally, I am no believer in ‘systems,’ but consider that science can gather fruit from the tree of experience in whatever soil it grows. There must be drugs that were known and used with advantage by ancient Hindus, which, brought to light with the aid of modern method of *pharmacology*, may prove of great utility. Hence, I am glad to see that the institution is conducted in no conservative spirit, but that, acting upon the suggestion of Chief Justice Subrahmaniam, the teaching of Physiology and Anatomy is recognized as a necessary adjunct of the Ayurvedic student's course.”



Mahamahopadhyaya —

Bhishangmakutamalamany

KAVIRAJA

Dwaraka Nath Sen,

(KAVIRATNA OF CALCUTTA),

*was graciously pleased to certify
as follows on 22nd January 1906 :—*

“I have come to know that
Pandit D. GOPALA CHARLU is
well versed in Ayurveda Shastra
and is very clever in the healing
art.”



The Ayurvedic MEDICAL MORTARS.

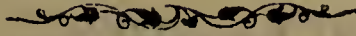


These are specially made to order, and may be used to powder even such hard substances as pearls, gold, mica and different other metals. Unlike the ordinary country mortars which wear away along with the medicine, these withstand the action of the medicine as well as the strokes of the pestle and will give every satisfaction to the Doctor.

We have a large variety of these mortars from $1\frac{1}{2}$ " x 1" to 30" x 15", ranging from Rs. 3 to Rs. 200. These are styled Dhanvantari Khalva, Marakata Khalva, Vajra Khalva, Ratna Khalva, Saligrama Khalva and Panchavarna Khalva. Intending purchasers should state the kind and size.

The Madras Ayurvedic Laboratory, Madras.

AYURVEDA.



An historical sketch showing its antiquity and the prominent place it occupies in the world's celebrated systems of medicine, past and present.

It is a trite saying that it is impossible for any one to attain any of the well-known objects of life—power, fame or fortune—without exerting one's self. This proper exertion needs a healthy body with a healthy mind. It becomes an imperative duty, therefore, on the part of all who desire to excel in power, fame or fortune—and who does not?—to keep his body in a healthy state. The ways and means of doing so are not kept in the dark, but are revealed to the world by the All-merciful Father through the *Ayurveda*. We do not propose to describe in detail the mythological way in which the Ayurveda is said to have been handed down from the gods to men through a series of demi-gods and divine beings, but will proceed at once to give an account of its various branches, its venerable antiquity, and its claim to the foremost place in the medical systems of the world.

NAME.

Ayurveda is the name given collectively to the authoritative medical writings of the ancient sages, and is a part of the Atharva Veda, one of four Vedas. It originally consisted of one hundred sections of a thousand stanzas each, and is divided into eight parts. Each part treats of a particular subject, a very brief account of which will be given here to enable the reader to form an idea of the extraordinary knowledge of, and a thorough insight into, this branch of science possessed by the ancient Hindu sages.

DIVISIONS.

(a) Salya.

This part of the science treats of the art of extracting foreign substances, such as wood, metal, bone, etc., that might have found their way

into the body by violence or accident; treats also of abscess, and of the manipulation of instruments and other appliances to remedy them.

(b) Salakya.

This branch of the science treats of the remedies for diseases of the organs in that part of the body above the shoulders, namely, ear, nose, eye, etc.

(c) Kayachikitsa.

In this part of the subject, the general ailments of the system, such as fevers, dysentery, diarrhoea, biliousness, are described and suitable remedies prescribed. If this part be called the Science of Medicine, the two above may be said to comprise Surgery.

(d) Bhutavidya.

As its name implies, this part treats of demons, evil spirits, the evil caused by them to men, and the methods of their prevention and cure. This art, at one time, was an important branch of medical practice in all the well-known Schools, Greek, Arabic and European.

(e) Kaumarabhritya.

This, as its name implies, treats of the care of infants, the nature and remedies of the diseases peculiar to childhood. In addition to this, it treats also of the disorders of the system in mothers and nurses, and lays down rules as to their proper diet and nourishment to be observed during the infancy of children in order that they may grow into healthy and robust youth.

(f) Agadatantra.

This part treats of poisons and their antidotes, not only for the blood-poisoning caused by snakes, rats, scorpions, etc., but also for the internal administration of aconite, sulphur, and such things. In addition to these it describes minutely the means of finding out the presence of such poisons in the system, and of the combined effects of more than one such poison when present therein.

(g) Rasayanatantra.

In it we find the various Hindu tonics that improve health and give a fresh tone to life. The great sages have laid down various recipes even for preventing old age and prolonging life beyond the usual span, up to 1000 years also.

(h) Vajiaranatantra.

Professes to improve the genital system of the sexes in various ways with the object of increasing procreative energy, towards which it prescribes various medicines and devises means and methods.

Thus we find an elaborate system of medicine, complete in itself, in our ancient sacred writings. As to its high antiquity, intrinsic value and excellent merits, we need say very little when savants of the West, pre-eminent in wisdom and foremost in the profession, have spoken of it in words of high praise and deep veneration.

THE HIGH ANTIQUITY.

The high antiquity which the Shastra claims has been conclusively proved by the researches of the eminent Western Scientists. The *Calcutta Review*, No. 16, December 1847, says: "The first question that demands attention in an examination of Hindu medicine is its claim to a high degree of antiquity, for upon this must rest its chief recommendation to pre-eminence over other systems which have obtained celebrity and led to the present state of Art and Science of Medicine in modern Europe."

Professor J. F. Royle, M.D., F.R. & L.S., Professor of *Materia Medica*, King's College, London, in his essay on the Antiquity of Hindu Medicine says: "Being satisfied of the existence of these Sanskrit medical works at a period antecedent to the Arabs, it would no doubt be interesting to know something more of their contents. *The antiquity and independent origin of their Medicine display, I conceive, considerable merit, not only as showing that they had at an early period paid attention to what now constitute the several branches of medicine, but also they had discovered various kinds of remedies as well as modes of applying them. That many of these are of a valuable nature we may readily be assured by looking at their Materia Medica, and our own obligations to it, as well as by remembering how recently some among them of old date have been introduced into European practice, as the smoking of Datura leaves (నల్ల ఉమ్మెత్త ఆకు) in Asthma, the prescribing of Nux Vomica in Paralysis and Dyspepsia. From the mixture, however, of much ignorance and absurdity with what is valuable, many will be apt to despise altogether the medicine of the East. But if it be recollected how long in Europe prevailed the influence of Galen, as well as how many absurd formulæ still figure in some continental pharmacopœias, as also how comparatively recent is the time since our*

own was so greatly improved, some feeling of humiliation will control the pride with which we now view the medical sciences."

INTRINSIC VALUE.

Of the intrinsic value of our system of medicine, Professor Horace Hayman Wilson, M.A., F.R.S., President of a Medical Society and Professor of Sanscrit in the University of Oxford, says that "There is reason to conclude from the imperfect opportunities we possess that in Medicine, in Astronomy and Metaphysics, the Hindus kept pace with the most enlightened nations of the world, and that they attained as thorough a proficiency in Medicine and Surgery as any people."

The Right Hon'ble Mountstuart Elphinstone bears a high testimony and says: "Their acquaintance with medicine seems to have been very extensive. We are not surprised with their knowledge of simples in which they gave early lessons to Europe, and more recently taught us the benefit of smoking Datura in Asthma, and the use of Cowitch (दोषहर्त्र) against worms: Their chemical skill is a fact more striking and more unexpected."

George H. Clark, M.A., M.D., speaks of our system in terms of high praise. Says he, "As I go over each fasciculus I always arrive at one conclusion, and that is this:—If the physicians of the present day would drop from the pharmacopœia all the modern drugs and chemicals and treat their patients according to the method of Charaka, there would be less work for the undertakers and fewer chronic invalids in the world."

The antiquity and merits of our Ayurvedic system are thus beyond question, and are admitted on all hands. But, alas! we find very few that can claim an intimate knowledge with this science, and the reasons are not far to seek. The science itself is not contained in a single volume. The Text of Ayurveda originally formed a part of Atharva Veda—one of the four Vedas, admittedly the most ancient books in the world. It was followed by the ancient Rishis. Some of the eminent among them supplemented the original works with the results of their experience. A very large mass of medical literature was the inevitable consequence. The whole literature being in Sanskrit, which, in course of time, has become a dead language, also tended much to make the Ayurvedic system a sealed science to many.

Disregarding these and similar causes which brought our venerable science to its present state and without paying heed to the verdict of

eminent men about the excellence of our system, some people make sweeping remarks that the Ayurvedic system of treatment is not suited to the present age, that it is more or less a quack system, that its methods of treatment are antiquated, etc. Perhaps these gentlemen are not entirely to blame for the opinion they hold about our system. Handled and practised, as a last resort, by persons who happen to be failures in other walks of life it is no wonder that the system should have left such an impression on the minds of some—specially those that have come to regard that everything European is admirable and excellent, and that everything Indian is contemptible. These gentlemen will surely change their opinions if only they care to enquire into the real state of things. It is really impossible even to make a mere mention of the several good things stored up in this granary of the ancient sages. A glance at the titles of some of the chapters of the works of our eminent Ayurvedic sages which are given below will enable anyone to see the degree of excellence and perfection attained by our forefathers in this branch of science. The following is from a translation of the works of Sushruta—an authority on the subject.

Sutrastanā contains forty-six chapters. Of these, 5th chapter treats of preliminary preparations for surgical operations; 6th of seasons and their influence on health and drugs; 7th treats of blunt instruments; 8th, sharp instruments; 9th, practical instructions for surgical operations; 12th, cauteries and the rules to be observed in their use; 13th, on leeches (how and which to use); 22nd on opening abscesses, etc.; 24th, on the eight ways of using sharp instruments; 26th, on the exploration of splinters deep-seated in the body; 27th, on the extraction of splinters; 28th, on how to know favourable and unfavourable termination in surgical diseases; 33rd on palliative treatment of diseases incurable; 36th, on miscellaneous subjects connected with the treatment of injuries and surgical diseases, such as soothing and healing applications, tents, injections, lotions, etc.; 41st, on properties of drugs specially considered; 43rd, on the choice of emetics.

Nidanani (*Pathological*) contains sixteen chapters, 2nd chapter treats of hemorrhoids; 3rd, urinary calculi; 4th, fistula; 5th diseases of the skin; 6th, urethral discharges; 9th, abdominal tumours; 8th, abortion and unnatural labours; 9th, abscesses; 10th, erysipelas and carbuncles; 11th tumours; 12th, scrotal tumours; 13th, fractures (and dislocations).

Anatomy is treated in ten chapters. 2nd, on healthy (and unhealthy) condition of the male and female organs; 3rd, on development of the

foetus; 4th, on analytical description of the foetus; 5th, component parts of the body; 6th, on investigation of each vital part: 7th, on description of the veins; 8th, on vivisection; 9th, on arteries; 10th, on pregnancy (child-birth, etc., management of women in child-birth) and children.

Therapeutics is treated in forty chapters. 1st chapter is on the treatment of two varieties* of ulcers; 2nd, treatment of wounds (and ulcers resulting therefrom); 3rd, of fractures (and dislocation); 4th, of diseases of wind; 6th, hemorrhoids; 7th, urinary calculi; 9th, skin diseases; 13th, diabetes; 15th, abortions and unnatural labours; 17th, erysipelas and carbuncles; 18th, tumours; 19th, scrotal tumours and diseases of the male genital organ; 21st, diseases of the male genital organ caused by Suka; 25th, tonics for verile debility; 28th, remedies for increasing mental powers; 32nd, on treatment by diaphoretics; 33rd, emetics and purgatives; 34th, treatment of mishaps from the injudicious use of emetics; 35th, on nozzles and pipes and enema apparatus; 26th, mishaps from the injudicious use of enemas; 37th, enemas and injections; 40th, on inhalation, fumigation, agragarismata, etc.

Uttaratantra of this work has 66 chapters, the subjects of a few of which also will be given here to denote the general scope of that part. 2nd chapter treats of diseases of the joinings (margins of the eyelids); 3rd, diseases of eyelids; 4th, on the sclerotic; 5th, on the cornea; 6th, on the eyeball as a whole; 7th, diseases of the pupil; 8th, treatment of the diseases; 9th, prophylactic and curative treatment of wind affections of the eye and ophthalmia; 10th, treatment of bile-affections of the eye and ophthalmia; 11th, treatment of phlegm affections of the eye and ophthalmia; 12th, treatment of blood affections of the eye; 17th, treatment of diseases of the pupil and vision; 20th, general signs and symptoms of ear diseases; 22nd, signs and symptoms of nose affections; 24th, treatment of nasal catarrh; 25th, signs and symptoms of cranial diseases; 26th, treatment of cranial affections; 39th, on fevers and their treatment; 40th, on enteric catarrh and its treatment; 41st, consumption and its treatment; 42nd, diseases of abdominal glands and their treatment; 43rd, diseases of the heart, etc.; 44th, anæmia and allied diseases and their treatment; 45th, hemorrhagic affection and their treatments; 47th, diseases from excessive drinking and their treatment; 48th, symptoms, cause and treatment of excessive thirst; 49th, causes, symptoms and treatment of vomiting; 50th, causes, symptoms and treatment of hiccup; 51st, causes

symptoms and treatment of dyspepsia; 57th, anorexy and its treatment, 61st, causes, symptoms and treatment of epilepsy; 62nd, on mania.

I will now proceed to say a few words to show my readers that the so-called inventions, discoveries and improvements which modern systems of medicine boast of are already to be found described in detail in the medical works of the Indian sages. Reference has already been made to Asthma, Datura and Cowitch.

Now I beg to point out that our forefathers had a full knowledge and use of enema. They describe fully how to make the necessary tube, its length according to the purpose required and many other points of detail too numerous to mention. In some parts of their immortal works under the title of Janapadodwamsini we find described in a marvellous manner the various causes of epidemics which destroy towns and devastate countries. The large number of epidemics described, their varied nature and minute details about the origin and symptoms of these epidemics and the way to combat these—all these throw a great light on the extraordinary advance made by our forefathers in this branch of science. The so-called incurable bubonic plague is only one of the many kinds of plagues according to them, and perhaps nothing when compared with some others of its kind. In such cases the sages prescribe segregation on a larger scale and, unpleasant though it may be to learn, on stricter principles than those practised at present.

హితం జనపదానాంచ సివానా ముపసేవనమ్ || చరకః.

That the Ayurvedic Plague Mixture manufactured at our Madras Ayurvedic Laboratory in strict accordance with the injunction of those sages should be saving so many lives and should be so highly successful in cases of Plague shows that our ancient Hindu sages had a treatment of their own for this disease.

The charge is often laid against our system that it knows nothing of surgery, and even if a mention is made of it in the books, it has not advanced. The absurdity of this charge is too flagrant to be refuted. The headings of chapters in the great works of Shushruta, given above, must prove beyond doubt that the sages had at least as comprehensive a knowledge of surgery as the best surgeons of the present day. How very minutely described, to take a single instance, are the various methods for

removing gravel (అస్త్రేఠి), as they called it, from the bladder! What nice distinction is made as regards the nature and manipulation of the instruments to be used according to the age and sex of the patients! The following instruction of Charaka amongst many others of its kind **about the treatment of fractures** shows their advance in matters surgical.

సమేన సమమంశేన కృత్వా న్యేన విచక్షణః || చరకః.

(To replace a broken bone, get an exactly similar one of any other animal and substitute it for the bone removed.)

In fact they classify surgery under many heads. For instance:
 1. ధేద్యం. It treats of the various methods of amputation. 2. ఛేద్యం. Under these are taught the methods of opening abscesses, etc. 3. ఏష్యం. This treats of probes to be used, their length, form, etc., 4. అహార్యం. This deals with extracting or removing the diseased parts of the body 5. సేవ్యం. This explains the way of stitching the open parts.

The sages described the instrument in minute detail and advise the student to commence the study of their uses by practising the instruments on wood, cucumbers and the like. The student is not to go out into the world to practise as a surgeon unless and until he is thoroughly qualified. In the face of such overwhelming evidence of the great advance made by the sages in surgery, to say that our system has nothing corresponding to surgery, or, to speak in derision, that our Ayurvedic sages considered the body as a sack containing flesh and bones in it, is quite unwarranted.

A proper and unprejudiced study of the Ayurveda is certain to produce great material benefit to humanity. A highly-useful system of medicine, as it is, it would have been swept away altogether from practice at the present day if the liberal-minded and patriotic noblemen like the Rulers of Mysore, Baroda, Kashmere, Jeypore, etc., did not take interest in the resuscitation of the ancient system of medicine and help it to come into prominence. The college established by the late Maharaja of Mysore, wherein a free and complete training in the theory and practice of medicine according to the Ayurvedic system is available, is a standing proof of the high interest which its noble founder always took in the advancement of all that is good in our ancient systems.

In this connection it is a great pleasure for me to bring to the notice of the public that so far back as in 1898 the enlightened Trustees of

Sree Kanyaka Parameswari Devasthanam Charities at Madras opened a free Ayurvedic Hospital and later on, as an appendage to it, also an Ayurvedic College where instruction in Ayurveda is imparted to young men free of charge and to a certain limit with free boarding. It has been my privilege to preside over these two useful and popular institutions ever since their inauguration, and the following full particulars taken from the Calendar of these institutions will, I hope, speak for themselves:—

—❖—

Sri Kanyaka Parameswari Devasthanam Ayurvedic Hospital and College.

~~~~~

“These institutions have been established out of the funds of the Devasthanam Charities and are under the management of the Committee appointed to administer the said Charities.

The Hospital was established on 14th August 1898 in the centre of the Vysya quarter of the town with the object of affording free medical relief to the poor of that and other communities, according to the principles of Hindu Ayurvedic Science. The Hospital is in the medical charge of Bhisangmani Pandit D. Gopalacharlu, an experienced Physician, who has had a full course of study and practice in Hindu Medical Science in His Highness the Maharajah's Sanskrit College and the Government Indigenous Hospital at Mysore.

### The Attendance of Patients in the Hospital.

|                           |     | Males. | Females & Children. | Total. |
|---------------------------|-----|--------|---------------------|--------|
| 1898 ( <i>Aug.—Dec.</i> ) | ... | 8,330  | 6,402               | 14,731 |
| 1899                      | ... | 35,245 | 35,728              | 70,973 |
| 1900                      | ... | 32,799 | 38,923              | 71,722 |
| 1901                      | ... | 29,568 | 39,193              | 68,761 |
| 1902                      | ... | 28,773 | 38,352              | 67,125 |
| 1903                      | ... | 31,683 | 41,131              | 72,814 |
| 1904                      | ... | 35,822 | 37,400              | 73,222 |
| 1905                      | ... | 36,413 | 36,624              | 73,037 |
| 1906                      | ... | 34,985 | 34,933              | 69,918 |
| 1907                      | ... | 34,351 | 35,008              | 69,359 |

Realizing the want of a proper training ground for those already in, or desirous of taking up, the Hindu medical profession, the Committee have, as an adjunct to the Hospital, established an Ayurvedic College in which instruction is imparted in the principles and practice of the Hindu Medical Science. The course of studies embraces the principal Sanskrit works on Ayurveda, viz., Charaka, Susruta, Ashtangahridaya, Rasaratna Samutchaya, Madhava Nidana, Dhanvantari Nighantu, Sarangadhara Sanhita and Nadivignana; and the study of the foregoing subjects is supplemented by a regular course of instruction in the elements of Hygiene, Physiology, Anatomy, Midwifery and Materia Medica according to the theories of the English Medical Science. The Sanskrit texts are taught by Pandit Gopalacharlu and his Assistants in the Hospital; and the Committee have secured the co-operation of Dr. C. Singaravelu Mudaliar, L.R.C.P. & S. (Edin.), L.F.P. & S. (Glas.), to give lectures in the Vernacular languages on Hygiene and other subjects.

The full course of study has been distributed over four years; and from the second year onwards, the students undergo also a practical training in the preparation and administration of the several medicines according to the recipes of Ayurvedic pharmacopœia.

The College is open to students of all classes possessing a sufficient knowledge of the Sanskrit language, of at least up to the Nataka standard, and not above 25 years of age. The students are given stipends, from the Devasthanam funds, of the monthly value of Rs. 10 each; the number of such stipends is at present limited to 8; and as it is found insufficient to meet the growing demands of the institution, Pandit Gopalacharlu has supplemented it by 10 stipends, also of Rs. 10 each a month, out of his private funds. In addition to the ordinary stipends as above, the Managing Committee have instituted a special scholarship of Rs. 15 a month for post-Vidvat study, to be awarded to one, who, on passing the final Vidvat test, wishes to continue the study further and act as a help to the Senior Physician both in the Hospital and in the teaching work. The Committee have also provided for the free feeding in the Devasthanam Chuttram of all students of the Brahman Smartha community who are not in receipt of cash stipends.

The examinations are held annually in the month of December, the eminent Ayurvedic Scientists in the various parts of India being requested to act as Examiners. The thanks of the Committee are due to:



The Hon'ble Dr. Sir Balachandra Krishna, Kt., L.M. & J.P., *Bombay*

Dr. Popat Prabhu Ram Vaidya, L.M. & s., J.P., *Bombay*

Bhishagvara Vittala Bhaskara Sukhathanekar, A.A.M.S., *Bombay*

Mahamahopadhyaya Kaviraj Dwarakanath Sen, Kavirathna, *Calcutta*

Kaviraj Jogindranath Sen, Kaviratna, M.A., M.R.A.S., Vidya Bhushan,  
*Calcutta*

Mahamahopadhyaya Kaviraj Vijiaratna Sen, Kaviranjan, *Calcutta*

Kaviraj Sree Umacharana Bhattacharya, Kaviratna, *Benares*

Ayurveda Mahopadhyaya Pandit Puttuswami Sastriar, Professor of  
Ayurveda, H. H. the Maharaja's Sanskrit College, *Mysore*

Ayurveda Mahopadhyaya Vasudevacharya Balacharya, *Bombay*

Dr. M. Krishnaswami Aiyer, M.D., C.M., *Madras*

Dr. D. S. Ramachandra Row, M.A., M.B., Ch. B., *Madras*

Dr. Ramachandrayya, B.A., M.D., L.R.C.P.,

for their kindness in examining the students of the College year by year and otherwise extending their co-operation in furthering the sacred cause of the institution.

Till now, 6 students have passed the final Vidvat Examination of the College and 23 students are now studying in the several classes of the Vydy course. A list of these past and present students is appended.

It has recently been decided to award Diplomas to those successfully passing the final Vidvat Examination in recognition of their Proficiency in Ayurvedic Science.

### **Proficients who have passed the Vidvat Examination.**

#### **1905.**

1. C. Y. Subramania Sastry of Kalahasti,

2. K. Veeraragavacharya of Conjeeveram.

*both employed as Assistant Physicians in the S.K.P.D. Hospital.*

#### **1906.**

3. M. Dorasamy Iyengar of Conjeeveram, *Post-Vidvat Scholar.*

4. N. Rama Sastry of Kristna,

*Physician, Ayurvedic Dispensary, Bezvada.*

#### **1907.**

5. K. Subramania Sastry of Madras,

*Physician, Ayurvedic Dispensary, Chintadripet.*

6. V. Satagopachar of Srirangam.

### Present Students.

#### IV Class—

1. D. Ramachandra Charlu of Gadval and Atmakur.
2. A. N. Nanu
3. T. I. Kochu Kristnan } of Travancore.

#### III Class—

4. C. Bhanu
5. T. I. Govindan
6. P. P. M. Kesavan } of Travancore.
7. T. Narasimha Charlu of Tirupati.

#### II Class—

8. Vencatesa Sastry of Mangalore.
9. P. C. Kesavan
10. V. Narayanan
11. N. Kaishnan
12. K. K. Govindan
13. S. Krishnan
14. B. Nilakantan } of Travancore.
15. K. Govindan of Tellicherry.

#### I Class—

16. Ramanarayana Sarma.  
*Sastri, Oriental University, Lahore.*
17. Ganga Vishnu Parashar, *Visarada,* „
18. J. M. Ramachandra Sarma, *Visarada,* „
19. P. M. Dinanatha Sarma, *Visarada,* „
20. N. K. Pokken Vydyan of Travancore.
21. Andan Nambu „
22. P. Gopala Krishnamacharlu of Kristna.
23. Suryanarayana Sastri of Mysore,  
*Vidvan (Mysore) and Kavyatirtha (Calcutta).*

It rests, however, with the patriotic public to see that their venerable and ancient system of medicine—the system of our forefathers and sages—comes to the front and occupies the place which it held in ancient days. It is only the public that can, by patronizing those that are well versed in the theory and practice of the Ayurvedic system of medicine, encourage them and stimulate others to a study and practice of that system.



## SELECT OPINIONS OF VISITORS.

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The Hon'ble Justice Sir S. Subramania Iyer, Kt., C.I.E.—I inspected the Kanyaka Parameswari Ayurvedic Free Dispensary on the 15th instant, and it gave me great pleasure to find that the institution, which, so far as I am aware, is almost the only one of the kind, was doing much excellent work. I found everything kept neat and tidy, and it is clear that the institution is intended to be worked on the model of Government Dispensaries. Most important Ayurvedic medicines were in store, properly preserved, and every attention was being paid to the patients of both sexes in their respective wards.

I was glad to note that the gentleman in charge of the Dispensary, Pandit D. Gopalacharlu had secured several apprentices and was giving them instructions in the Ayurvedic systems, as also practical training. The institution is one of which the members of the Vysya community of Madras, who are maintaining it, may well be proud. In applying some of the surplus funds of the Kanyaka Parameswari Temple for the support of this institution, the community and the Managing Committee are setting an example which those in charge of richly-endowed institutions may well follow. In some of those institutions the poor are fed. To spend a portion of the funds of such institutions for the purpose of healing the sick is to my mind even more charitable. I hope the good work done at Kanyaka Parameswari Ayurvedic Dispensary will be duly appreciated and lead to the establishment of similar institutions as part of other richly-endowed religious charities in the country.

As the Managing Committee has allowed me to convey any suggestions I may have, I take the liberty of offering the following :--

It is scarcely to say that without at least some knowledge of Anatomy and Physiology on the part of Ayurvedic Practitioners, Dispensaries like this could not be made as useful as they would be if the persons in charge had such knowledge. Though under the present circumstances it would not be practicable to secure a regular course of such instruction for the apprentices in the Medical College, I would however suggest that an attempt should be made to procure for the apprentices instruction in the matter by private study under duly trained medical practitioners of the city. I am sure there are native gentlemen in the profession who would,

out of patriotic considerations, devote some little time for imparting such instruction on payment of reasonable fees. The advantages of the course I recommend cannot be too strongly pressed.

I found that the room in which medicines were being prepared was too small for the purpose. The removal of the wall between this room and the next would secure all the requisite accommodation. I hope the Committee will see their way to carry out this necessary improvement at an early date. In this connection I wish to add that the removal of the Dispensary from the present premises should not be thought of. I make this observation with reference to what I heard some time back, viz., that there was a proposal to utilize the present premises for some caste purpose and remove the Dispensary elsewhere. The suggested purpose is one which might well be carried out elsewhere, and as the present premises are admirably adapted for the Dispensary, containing, as it does, separate rooms for the various purposes of the Dispensary.

Some locality near Madras might be made available to the Pandit for growing the necessary herbs required by the Pandit.

In conclusion, I congratulate the Committee in having secured the services of so learned, able and zealous a Pandit for the charge of the institution.

Lieut.-Col. W. G. King, M.B., C.M., D. Ph., C. L. E., I. M. S.,  
*Sanitary Commissioner to the Government of Madras*:—I have known Pandit Gopalacharyar for a considerable period as a Sanskrit expert, with special knowledge of ancient Hindu medicine. I have, as a result of his communication, derived much interesting and useful knowledge of the method of by-gone days. At his request, I have examined the Dispensary at which he works. I consider the whole arrangements reflect much credit upon himself and the Committee concerned in regard to organization of the various departments. Personally, I am no believer in 'systems,' but consider that science can gather fruit from the tree of experience in whatever soil it grows. There must be drugs that were known and used with advantage by ancient Hindus, which, brought to light with the aid of modern method of *phareacology*, may prove of great utility. Hence, I am glad to see that the institution is conducted in no conservative spirit, but that, acting upon the suggestion of Chief Justice Subrahmaniam, the teaching of Physiology and Anatomy is recognized as a necessary adjunct of the Ayurvedic students' course. If I may add to this a suggestion, it would



be that modern Hygiene, which is so fully capable of recognizing the value of ancient Hindu sanitary laws, should also form part of the curriculum. Here, at least, there will be found no clashing of West and East. Both are in agreement with the due philanthropic need of saving life. If I might specify a direction in which I think such teaching would be useful, I should say particularly in the direction of the sanitary care of infants, whose lives depend so much upon *home care*. The mortality of infants in Madras and other towns of the Presidency at the present time is very high. If the Committee could do anything in this direction, they will deserve the gratitude of the public.—30th August 1905.

Sir P. N. Krishnamurty, K.C.I.E., *Retired Dewan of Mysore*:—  
The principal feature which impressed us very favourably in connection with the institution is that on the old Ayurvedic system of medicine is engrafted the modern progressive reform which, as in every other department of our life, is brightening this also with the light which we inhabiting the regions of the Rising Sun are now getting only from our happy contact with the receding rays in the far west. It is no doubt the utter darkness with which an orthodox Vydyā surrounds himself and the secrecy with which he conducts the treatment of patients are the causes of the reproach of quackery and the degeneration of the art of Hindu medicine. If every practitioner will undergo a regular course of study of the recognized works of authority and a thorough practical training in their application as in this institution, everything will appear in bright light and all the distrust and fear of resorting to Hindu physicians will disappear. The distinguished senior Pandit of this College, Mr. Gopalacharlu, affords in himself a very bright illustration of such combined study and training, and we attribute the success attained here, to his intelligence, learning, energy, influence and example. He gives the patients written prescriptions and they are inspired with confidence by this open treatment, if we may so call it. The students attending the College receive a thorough training in the most approved form, and the result, so far as we can gather from an enquiry of the patients, is a great success.

Another very useful feature is that to cover the deficiencies of the Hindu system, which are perhaps the evils of a long period of suspense and absence of progressive activity, the Western demonstrative methods of teaching Anatomy and Physiology are adopted. This is laying the

foundation for a comparative study of both the systems which afford considerable field for research and advancements. Mr. Gopalacharlu is particularly courteous and kind to the patients and his assistants are but his reflections. We wish the institution every success and prosperity.—  
*January 1908.*

V. P. Madhava Row, Esq., C.I.E., *Dewan of Mysore*:—At the invitation of Pandit D. Gopalacharlu I visited the Kanyaka Parameswari Ayurvedic Hospital and College on the morning of the 24th instant. I was much impressed with the splendid work which the Kanyaka Parameswari Devasthanam Committee and Pandit Gopalacharlu are carrying on in reviving the ancient Ayurvedic system of medicine. I hardly expected to see so much neatness, method and accuracy in the dispensing of indigenous drugs in a purely Ayurvedic Dispensary.

The name Kanyaka Parameswari Ayurvedic Hospital and College does not adequately convey to one the many-sided activities of this institution. In addition to the Dispensary, excellent arrangements have been made for the teaching of the science and practice of Ayurvedic Medicine, the preparation of Ayurvedic medicines, the collection and publication of books bearing on Hindu system of medicine and research work in the department of Ayurvedic science. I understand that the management also maintain a farm where indigenous drugs are cultivated both with a view to secure a steady supply of reliable drugs and to familiarize the students with the different herbs and roots mentioned in their books. I could not help admiring the pluck and enterprise of Mr. Gopalacharlu and the Committee in undertaking such a stupendous task and carrying it on so well. The institution deserves the support of every worker in the field of reviving our ancient arts and sciences, especially those which have for their object the alleviation of human suffering.

Within the limited time at my disposal I was only able to put a few questions to the boys to see the system of instruction that is being followed. I questioned them on Physiology and Medicine. I was very much pleased with their answers, which were intelligent and showed that the young men had a real grasp of the subject. The use of English terms did not stand in the way of their understanding what was taught.

The only desideratum in this well-organized institution appeared to be facilities for dissection, without which knowledge of Anatomy cannot be either complete or accurate.



Instruction is imparted in Sanskrit which is well understood by the students who showed considerable mastery over it.

In conclusion, I heartily congratulate the Kanyaka Parameswari Devasthanam Committee and Mr. Gopalacharlu on the success which has attended their efforts in the revival of Ayurvedic Medical Science and wish them a career of yet greater usefulness.—24th January 1908.

**Dewan Bahadur P. Rajaratna Mudaliar Avergal, C.I.E.,**  
*Inspector-General of Registration*:—I happened to visit the Kanyaka Parameswari Charity Dispensary in the beginning of this month and remained about an hour—7-30 to 8-30 A.M.—and watched the attendance of patients and the manner in which they were attended to. This is the second or third visit I paid to the Dispensary. On every occasion I found the arrangements excellent and the patients were carefully and promptly attended to. This is the only Dispensary in this Presidency in which the treatment of disease is followed according to the Hindu system, and it has been doing excellent work during the past five years under the able management of Pandit Gopalacharyar, who has, by his zeal and devotion, raised the institution to a high level of efficiency. The average number of patients treated amounts to 70,000 per annum. By the resignation of Ranganadha Aiyar, Pandit Gopalacharyar has lost an able Assistant and is now working single-handed. Since my former visit last year, the Trustees of the Charity have employed four stipendiary students to be trained in Ayurvedic medicines. This is an excellent plan; and, if funds permit, the best amongst the students might, I think, be sent to the Ayurvedic School at Calcutta, where remarkably good work is being done in this direction and where the student can complete his training. It is simply impossible for Pandit Gopalacharyar to find time for giving special instruction to the students. The Dispensary work is very heavy even for two Doctors, and it speaks volumes for Mr. Gopalachary's capacity that he is maintaining the institution in such an efficient condition. But there must be a limit to this capacity for constant and sustained hard work, and I hope the Trustees will make early arrangements to prevent a break-down. It is certainly difficult to get men like Pandit Gopalacharyar, but I have no doubt that the Trustees who have founded this most useful charity will do their level best to secure the best man for the Assistant's post. It would also be a good thing if a third man with some experience and intelligence is also entertained at once and given a good training to

meet future contingencies, as it will be some years before the present students will become fit for independent charge. The abstract accounts now maintained do not show the suburbs or ward from which the patients came for treatment. It would be interesting and useful to have such information tabulated from year to year. I think also that a record should be kept of important and difficult cases successfully treated at the Dispensary. I was told of some cases in which cures were effected at this Dispensary, after the cases had been given up as hopeless elsewhere. A record of such cases should be maintained and, if necessary, published after verification by the Trustees.—16th June 1903.

**Dewan Bahadur K. Krisnaswamy Row Avergal, C.I.E., Retired Dewan of Travancore**:—To-day I inspected the Sree Kanyaka Parameswari Ayurvedic Free Dispensary, Madras, which is now under the able management of the celebrated and eminent Ayurvedic Doctor, Brahma Sree Pandit Gopalacharlu Garu. I was highly pleased with the excellent arrangements made for the examination of the patients of both sexes in separate wards, for the preparation, storage and dispensing of medicines. About 200 persons daily receive medical relief (advice and medicine) free of cost, as out-patients.

The Vysya community of Madras have laid their poor countrymen under deep obligation to them by the provision of free medical relief.

The only desideratum is the absence of any provision for in-patients. I would strongly recommend to the patriotic and enlightened Committee to give their early consideration to supply this defect. Provision for six in-patients may be sufficient if the admission be restricted to those persons who, without serious injury to their health, could not attend the institution as their sickness requires.

It gave me very great pleasure to see in the institution a number of students receiving instruction in theory and practice of the Ayurvedic Medical Science. They are also taught Anatomy and Physiology on modern lines. I understand that the Committee are considering a scheme for imparting instruction in Chemistry. They have provided the students with a good library of Ayurvedic works. Most of the students receive scholarships from the Trust Fund. I have visited many Ayurvedic schools but none of them come up to the high standard of this institution, which I consider is an excellent model to follow. The Committee and Dr. Gopalacharlu Garu spare no pains or expense to expand the usefulness and improve



the efficiency of this institution. The thanks of the Hindu community are due to them for saving the ancient Ayurvedic system from neglect and for demonstrating its superiority over other systems of medical relief.—*2nd October 1907.*

**The Hon'ble V. Krishnaswami Aiyar, B.A., B.L.:**—I have had great pleasure in visiting this institution. It seems to be excellently conducted and managed. The physician in charge is a man of culture, and under his management the institution seems to be very popular. It has always appeared to me that the founding of an Ayurveda Vydyasala is one of the best forms of charity in India at the present day. English medicines and English treatment are very costly and unsuited for the bulk of the people of this country. Ayurvedic treatment and Indian medicines are comparatively cheap. Every effort should be made to preserve the race of Vydyans fast dying out, and to improve the class by imparting instructions to them in Physiology and Anatomy. This institution, under the control of the Trustees of the Kanyaka Parameswari Fund, has realized this need, and while patients are treated according to the Hindu system of medicine, students are being taught the Hindu system and English Physiology and Anatomy. I wish similar institutions will be started and maintained in other parts of the country, and especially in all the Native States. I wish Mr. Gopalachariar and the Trustees every success in their noble work.—*30th October 1904.*

**Hon'ble L. A. Govindaraghava Aiyar, B.A., B.L.:**—Through the courtesy of the Pandits in charge of the Kanyaka Parameswari Dispensary in Narayana Mudali Street, Madras, I was shown the different departments of the institution. The institution appears to be in excellent hands; as is attested by the fact that the institution has been steadily gaining in its popularity and usefulness. The Trustees of the Kanyaka Parameswari Charities deserve to be congratulated on the choice that they have made of the Pandits to work the Dispensary. It is much to be hoped that the Trustees will find it possible to add a department for experimenting purposes, so that the pharmacopœa according to the Hindu system of medicine may be brought into line with the British Pharmacopœa.—*12th May 1902.*

**Miss A. S. Kugler, M. D., Superintendent, A.E.L.M. Hospital, Guntur:**—This morning I have spent some time in seeing the work of this Dispensary. The Superintendent has been most courteous in his attention and has answered freely all questions, and in addition has shown

me over the institution. The large crowds in attendance speak of the high esteem in which the work is held and are a strong testimony to the value of the Ayurvedic treatment. It is a great pleasure to me, as a friend of India, to see that such an earnest effort is being made to revive the ancient system of Medicine in India, and I am glad to note also that those in charge do not confine themselves to the learning of the East, but in their teaching combine the wisdom of the Orient with that of the Occidents, thus showing by their works that they do not believe that truth is confined to any one country, but that to every people some truth has been revealed.

I am very grateful for the kindness that has been shown me and for the glimpse afforded me of the work of the Ayurvedic Dispensary.

The effort to have accommodation for in-patients should be encouraged both for the sake of the patients and for the students.—3rd October 1906.”

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## MY HISTORY, PAST and PRESENT.

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I belong to an ancient and highly successful family of physicians, both on the maternal and paternal sides. Study and practice of medicine have been hereditarily carried on in my family, and hence, even from childhood, a practical acquaintance with various medicinal drugs, diseases, and their remedies has been inevitable. It has been my aim for a long time to systematise the Ayurvedic Science on modern principles and apply it to modern conditions of life. With this end in view I took a complete course of study for five years in the Mysore Maharajah's Sanskrit College, and underwent a practical training at the Government Hospital and received certificates. Later on I visited the centres of Ayurvedic learning—Calcutta, Benares, Bombay, Cashmere, Lahore, Hardwar and Jeypore—and spent some time there in learning more about the science. I was then appointed to be in charge of a Dispensary in Bangalore, and experiments then made by me in the Indian Pharmacopœia were regarded by the profession and people at large to be successful. Seven years ago I was appointed the *Senior Ayurvedic Physician* in the local *Sree Kanyaka Parameswari Devasthanam Free Ayurvedic Dispensary*. At the same time I established my “Ayurvedic Laboratory” in Madras where all the medicines



herein mentioned have been very carefully prepared with scrupulous attention to the rules laid down in the Shastras. All the medicines have been prepared under my direct personal supervision and with the best materials. They have a wide circulation and several gentlemen have kindly intimated to me about their beneficial results. With a view to popularise our medicines still more, and with the hope of relieving the suffering humanity to a greater extent, I have ventured to publish in the form of this pamphlet a short account of the various diseases to which the human system is subject, and of their appropriate remedies prescribed by the sages of old. In my treatment of disease I strictly adhere to the Ayurvedic method of treatment, and I beg to say that distance is no obstacle to receive the benefit of my treatment. No one is too far away to be treated by me. One has only to write to me a full and detailed account of one's disease and the next mail will carry the most effective and suitable medicine to that one's address. All correspondence is kept strictly confidential, and my constituents may rest assured that I am very particular about this point. But before I take leave of this subject, I feel it my duty to tender my most sincere thanks to the public in general, who have greatly patronized my medicines, and to the several gentlemen in particular who have given me every encouragement both by word and deed; and the first and the foremost among those to whom my deep obligations are due is the Government of Mysore for having trained me up, to begin with, in the Government College at Mysore, which, I am proud to think, is my *alma mater*, and then conferred upon me the honour of the Examinership in the Government Ayurvedic Vidvat Examinations of Mysore. My grateful obligations are also due to the Committee of the Bombay Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition, 1904, who, after scientifically examining my medicines in several forms, such as *Vasava*, *Arishta*, *Lehya*, *Rasa*, *Rasayana*, *Thyla*, *Ghrita*, *Bhasma*, *Sindhura*, *Khajjalika*, *Adhyadi*, etc., have rewarded my services to the country by awarding me a gold medal and a first-class merit certificate in recognition of the efficiency of my Ayurvedic preparations, and I can indeed scarcely conceive a testimony more precious to me and more reassuring to the public than the one which so high an authority as the Hon'ble *Sir* Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna Kt., L. M. J. P., Judge of the said Exhibition, has been pleased to bear in his letter addressed to me on the 5th February 1905 to the value of my medicines, characterising them "the best of the whole lot." Equally mo-

mentous in the annals of my personal history is the honour done to me by the Ruler of the Gadwal State, which has ever maintained its high traditional reputation for the encouragement of Sanskrit learning in all its important branches, by granting me a gold medal in a public meeting at the Pachaiyappa's Hall, Madras, as a mark of appreciation of the valuable services rendered by my Plague Remedies to the suffering humanity throughout the country, for which I can never be sufficiently thankful to that ancient and renowned State and its enlightened rulers. Next in the list is the distinction conferred upon my medicines by the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition held at Benares in December 1905, by awarding me a gold medal, after a most critical and a thoroughly searching examination of a very large range of my exhibits in all their varied forms, and this mark of appreciation, shown as it was by that distinguished body of Judges, headed by no less an authority than Dr. D. D. Pandye, M. D., F. R. C. A., Health Officer of Benares, and at the very seat of ancient learning, the sacred city of Benares, should redound to the glory of Ayurveda itself and must be significant to all those who take interest in its revival. Personally to me it is a matter of no ordinary gratification, and my tribute of thanks will ever be due to the learned and eminent members of the Committee of that public institution.

Last in order but by no means least in importance are the Gold Medal and the First Class Certificate awarded to my Ayurvedic medicines at the Calcutta Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition held in December 1906 with that distinguished and eminent Ayurvedic Physician and Scholar Bhishangmakutamalamany Mahamahopadhyaya Kaviraj Dwaraka Nath Sen, Kaviratna of Calcutta, for its chief Judge; but when I come to mention the distinction conferred on me at the very stronghold of Ayurvedic learning a few days after, i.e., on 18th February 1907, by the title of 'Bhishangmani', in a public meeting presided over by the very same distinguished personage, my words fail me to express in adequate terms my deep and sincere obligations to the Kavirajas of Calcutta but for whom the revival of Ayurvedic system of treatment would have been impossible. It is now my pleasant duty to express my similar obligations to that body of learned physicians called Akhila Bharata Varshiya Sri Sayaji Ayurvedic Vidya Pitha, Nasik, who have founded an Ayurvedic University under the Chancellorship of the Maharaja of Darbhanga, and the value of whose services to the country can hardly be over-rated for their having conferred



upon me in May 1907 the title of 'Ayurveda Marthanda' and done me the honour of admitting me as a Fellow of that University.

**Ayurveda Marthanda Bhisangmani.**

**PANDIT D. GOPALACHARLU, A.V.S.,**

*Principal, S.K.P.D. Ayurvedic College,*

*Ayurvedic Doctor and Senior Physician, S.K.P.D. Hospital, Madras ;*

*Examiner, Mysore Ayurvedic Vidvat Examinations ;*

*Commentator of Susrùtha Samhitha and Madhava Nidana ;*

*and Gold Medallist in the various Industrial and Agricultural Exhibitions  
in India.*

*Telegraphic address : " PANDIT, MADRAS."*

## OPINIONS OF THE LEARNED.

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The Hon'ble Raja Peary Mohan Mookerji, M.A., B.L., Member, Supreme Legislative Council, Calcutta, has been pleased to write on 12th March 1907 :—Having found in you an eminent Kabiraj, the genuineness of whose medicines may be thoroughly relied upon, I shall not in future trouble myself about preparing the medicines I want.

7th November 1907 :—The medicines and oils which you kindly gave me when you were in Calcutta were freely given to my patients and I am glad to say that they were found to be very efficacious by them. I have determined not to buy my Ayurvedic medicines from anyone else.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Anandacharlu, B.L., C.I.E., RAI BĀHADUR Member, Supreme Legislative Council, Vidyavinodi and Visarada, Lakeside, Kilpauk, Madras, wrote on 1st September 1903 :—“I have known Pandit Gopalacharlu for some years. First I recognized in him a good Sanskrit Scholar. I soon discovered in him a very competent Ayurvedic Doctor; quite able to hold his own among his brethren in that line and maintain the reputation of Madras in that category. His services were engaged and his medicines have been used by me and the members of my family. His skill in diagnosing and prescribing the most fitting remedies is remarkable and the results have been striking and satisfactory. His researches have already been great and bid fair to extend indefinitely. May he succeed ever more and may his example lead to the creation of many more of his devotion and research!”

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur C. Jambulingam Mudaliar Avergal, B.A., M.L., C. I. E., Judge, City Civil Court, Madras, has been pleased to write the following on 28th October 1904 :—

“I have known Pandit D. Gopalacharlu, Ayurvedic Physician of Madras, for some time. He is highly spoken of for his professional capacity and the efficacy of his medicines. He is a patient and cautious physician. He appears to be well versed in Hindn methods of treatment and in the ancient literature on the subject. Unlike bigoted adherents of the orthodox school, he understands and recognizes merit in other systems and the progress made in the science in modern times, and is



anxious to learn and adapt them with old methods. His plague specifics are reported to be efficacious. Owing to the rules and regulations of plague administration, I think he has not had sufficient scope to give them a fair and proper trial. However, a European official and some Native officials, who must have had opportunities to try, speak well of them. He is the head of a charitable Hindu Medical Institution in Madras, known as Kannika Parameswari Hospital, which, I believe, is well attended. He is a genial and pleasant doctor and is very popular."

**M. R. Ry. C. V. Kumaraswami Sastriar Avergal, B.A., B.L.,** Judge, City Civil Court, Madras, has been pleased to write on 15th March 1908:—I have great pleasure in bearing testimony to the ability and skill of Pandit D. Gopalacharlu, one of the ablest Ayurvedic Doctors I have come across. He treated my daughter with signal success and has been successful when other Doctors were unable to do much good. With a deep Sanskrit learning and acquaintance with the Ayurvedic literature he combines a knowledge of modern medicine and methods, with the result that he is singularly successful in his treatment. I wish him every success in his attempts to spread the Ayurvedic system of treatment and the knowledge of Ayurvedic literature.

**M.R.Ry. Professor S. Rangiah Chetty Garu, B.A., F.M.U.,** Telugu Translator to the Government of Madras, Ranga Vihar, Tondiarpet, Madras, has been pleased to write on 25th August 1901:—In returning your copies of Sasilekha containing your valuable discourse on Ayurveda, I cannot help expressing that I was very much struck with the forcible argumentative style that pervades through the whole discourse. The rarity of such discourses and the deep scholarship evinced throughout enhance its value considerably.

**Rai Bahadur A. Srinivasacharlu,** Retired Inspector-General of Registration and Retired Muzroy Secretary to the Government of Mysore, Bangalore City, wrote in his letter under date the 6th December 1902:—  
"I was very much pleased to hear that you have, as an Ayurvedic Physician, relieved the sufferings of many a patient and have, in that direction attained great reputation. I formed very high expectations of you while you were a student in the Maharajah's Sanskrit College at Mysore, and I am glad to find that your present useful life has realized those expectations."

**Mahamahopadhaya Pandit Sivadatt**, Vice-Principal, Government Oriental College, Lahore, wrote on 28th October 1899, thus:—"We have seen Pandit D. Gopalachari of Madras, who has obtained a certificate of high proficiency in Ayurveda in the Mysore Sanskrit College and who has come to the Government Sanskrit College, Lahore, established by Her Majesty the Queen, for being examined as to his proficiency. His proficiency in Sanskrit works on Ayurveda is indeed of a very high order. On discoursing with him on subjects connected with Ayurveda, we have learnt that he is **very competent to teach Ayurvedic works** compiled by those great Rishis as Charaka and others."

**Mahamahopadhaya M. Gangadhara Sastrulu**, C.I.E., Professor of Sanskrit and Logic in the Government Sanskrit College, Benares, and **M. R. Ry.**, **Triambak Sastrulu**, Professor of Ayurveda, wrote thus on 18th October 1899:—"D. Gopalacharyulu, who studied Ayurvedic medicine in the Mysore Sanskrit College, has shown to us his certificates of proficiency and has pleased us very much. He possesses a good disposition, great ability and high efficiency in his profession, and we are highly pleased to give this testimonial that he deserves to be respected everywhere."

**M.R.Ry. S. Venkatarama Sastri Garu**, B.A., Principal, Mysore Maharajah's Sanskrit College, wrote on the 27th October 1897:—"I have known Gopalacharyulu ever since I took charge of my appointment in H. H. The Maharajah's Sanskrit College, Mysore. As a student of the Medical class, he was doing well in the several half-yearly and annual examinations. His medical practice, while in Mysore, was extensive. His gentle manners, his indefatigable energy, his earnestness, his almost invariable success in the cure of diseases that he undertook to treat, have won for him a good name in Mysore and made him deservedly popular. He was my family Physician as long as he stayed at Mysore. He saved the lives of two of my children when laid up with fever of a very malignant type. I congratulate the Theosophical Society on its having secured the services of so tried a physician as D. Gopalacharyulu. I have no doubt he will give employers complete satisfaction by his diligence and good work."

**Pandit A. Puttu Swami Sastriar**, Professor of Ayurveda, Maharajah's Sanskrit College, Mysore, writes on 18th May 1905:—"I am very much pleased to note that you prepared Ayurvedic medicines with the



greatest difficulty, that you exhibited them at the Bombay Industrial Exhibition and that you were subsequently awarded a gold medal by the Exhibition Committee. I bless you should be highly rewarded hereafter in the same manner."

A. Mahadeva Sastriar, Esq., B.A., Secretary of the Maharajah's Sanskrit College, and Panditha Ratna, Tharka Thirtha, Kasturi Rangachariar, Professor of the above Colloge, write on 22nd February 1905:—"We are very glad to learn that you were awarded a gold medal for the excellence of your Ayurvedic preparations. We read in newspapers with greatest pleasure and pride of the success you attained in this respect. We have always been highly impressed with your knowledge and skill in the art, and we wish that even greater success may attend your future career. We congratulate yourself and all of us who are interested in your well-being on the success that has so far attended your labours in the field. His Highness the Maharajah's Sanskrit College has good reason to be proud of your success."

Rai Sahib Pandit Nand Lal, Extra Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Central India, Indore, writes on 21st February 1905:—" . . . . I am very glad to see that you have been awarded gold medal and first class certificate at the last Bombay Exhibition, for which I congratulate you most heartily. I shall be very glad to recommend your medicines whenever I find an opportunity. . . . ."

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Ayurveda Marthanda Bhisangmani

Pandit D. GOPALAGHARLU'S

WORLD-FAMED

# *Ayurvedic Medicines.*

## Jeevamrutham or Vital Drops.

“Health is dependent on strength:

Preserve, therefore, by all means your strength.”—BAHATA.



THE truth of the above well-known wise saying of the sage is borne out by the fact that not only diseases in weak persons generally take a serious turn, but also in most cases result in those persons being an easy prey to them (i.e., diseases). Even the modern science tells us that no disease germ can affect any person if his system is strong enough to resist it. It, therefore, behoves, every person to preserve his system from the attacks of diseases by keeping it in a sufficiently strong condition. Various are the causes which render the system weak. They may be overworked, excessive mental strain,



nervous exhaustion, continuous fevers, consumption, miscarriage, after-effects of delivery and certain disorders in particular organs. To remove such weakness and to keep the body in a very healthy condition, we have prepared our Jeevamrutham after a great research into the Shastras, at a great sacrifice of time and cost. Several valuable substances, as the Bhasmam of pearl, iron, etc., enter into its composition. In assuring the public of its extraordinary efficacy as a general panacea for restoring vitality to the system and as a sure tonic and preventive of disease, we have only to draw their attention to the testimonials from respectable gentlemen in different parts of the country which go to prove the truth of our assertion.

It is a great friend of the **Mothers** and the **Students**. The former will have profuse milk as a result of their using it, in addition to the strength they derive, while the latter will have their mental faculties unimpaired in spite of hard mental work. In fact our **Jeevamruta** is a sovereign remedy for nervous debility and is an unfailing tonic in cases of nervous exhaustion. It is unequalled in restoring vitality to the system and in removing physical degeneration from any cause whatsoever.

**Price per Bottle Rs. 3.**

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur P. Rajaratnam Mudaliar, C.I.E., Inspector-General of Registration:—"I have taken two bottles of Jeevamrutham. It is a *mild and excellent tonic* made up of a special preparation of iron and some Indian drugs. Unlike ordinary preparations of iron it does not constipate the bowels."



OR

**The Renowned Diabetes Destroyer.**

**T**HAT dire disease, Diabetes, which counts so many eminent persons among its victims, and which can in no time undermine the general strength of the body and shatter the nervous system, stands unique amongst the diseases which steal into a man's constitution quite unawares

like a thief at nights. Unlike fever and its kindred diseases, which make the patient detest food, it increases the appetite, enables the patient to eat freely and gives him a false appearance of health. It thus throws him off his guard. This is just the reason why this most deceitful disease is neglected in its early stages, and the doctor's efforts to cure the patient are baffled when the cases come to them too. The patient is, in most cases, to blame for his careless and negligent disposition. For there are a few symptoms which are sufficient to put a person of average intelligence on his guard. Before describing these symptoms, we propose to examine the opinions of our sages and of European doctors concerning the disease. The serious nature of the disease seems to have been very early recognized, as a full description of it is found in Charaka, the antiquity of which has been acknowledged by European doctors to be so long ago as 3,000 years. Greek and Arabic medical books also describe the disease in detail. Yet, it is curious to note that this disease had been unknown to the Europeans till 1674, when Thomas Wallis discovered some sugar in the urine of some persons. Later on, Mathew Dobson of Liverpool, in 1774, and Chevirul, a French Physician, in 1815, studied the disease, so that it is not surprising to find that with them the cause of the disease is still a matter of uncertainty.

Two forms of the disease—*Diabetes Milletus* or Glycosuria and *Diabetes Insipidus* or Polyuria—are well known. In the former, to which the term diabetes is most commonly applied and which is by far the more serious ailment, not only is urine increased in quantity, but also a greater or less quantity of sugar is contained in it: while in the latter, urine is simply increased in quantity. Though sometimes classed among the disorders of the kidneys, it is certainly regarded as a constitutional disorder, and is connected with a defect in the process of assimilation of food at the stage where the function of the liver is concerned. This organ (i.e., the liver) in addition to secreting bile, produces a large quantity of a substance called glycogen which, some say, is converted into sugar and absorbed into the system, while others say it is converted into some compounds before becoming sugar. Whatever the truth may be, the theories of diabetes founded on these views ascribe its cause either to an excessive formation of glycogen or to some defect in its transformation—with the result that grape sugar passes out of the body by the kidneys. Among the exciting causes of the disease are included exposure to wet and cold, depressing mental



emotions, mental overwork, the abuse of alcohol, saccharine and starchy substances, and sedentary habits.

Now, despite the disagreement in the origin of the disease we do not find much difference of opinion between our sages and European writers as to the symptoms of the disease. The symptoms are gradual and the patient may suffer for a length of time before he thinks it is necessary to apply for medical aid. Failure of strength, emaciation, excessive thirst and an increased amount of and frequent passing of urine (from 2 or 3 pints in 24 hours in normal state to 10, 20 or even 30 pints in that time) bad smell and sweet taste in the mouth with a coating of the gums, burning sensation in the hands and feet may safely be taken to be its sure symptoms. Its specific gravity increases from 1010 to 1020 (normal) to even 1050. Cruel carbuncle terminates the earthly career of the patient generally, and this may spring up in any part of the body, and not necessarily on the back as many suppose. Need we describe the sufferings of the patient then! To him, and to those that attend on him, death seems preferable.

English Pharmacopœia has, as yet, not been successful in discovering a radical cure. Doubtless, diabetes is a fatal form of the disease, they say, and by appropriate treatment, much may be done to mitigate the sufferings of the patient. But there is every reason to believe that to those that have trust and confidence in our sages, there is no need to be discouraged. All that I have to say in favour of the specific which it has been my privilege to offer to the world by the grace of eminent sages, after an experience of many years, is that patients who have suffered much at the hands of others and are about to give up hopes of recovery, before pronouncing a judgment upon the incurability of the disease, may safely entrust themselves to our care and will not in the least find cause to regret the trial of our medicine. Letters from gentlemen gratefully acknowledging the benefit derived by the use of our specific go to prove its efficacy even in cases given up as hopeless. It is, therefore, not too much to ask that patients should not get discouraged and give up their case as hopeless *before giving a fair trial of our specific also.*

This specific is also a sovereign remedy for the loss of semen and other discharges arising from excessive heat and certain venereal complaints as gonorrhœa, etc.

**Price per Bottle of 30 Pills Rs. 2-8.**

**M.R.Ry. Chekuri Singayya Chetty Garu, Yellampeta, Cuddapah District:**—"By your Pramehabhanjani my relative has found three-fourths cure. Both day and night the number of times of urine is decreased. He is gradually getting strong. . . . ."

The same gentleman writes again:—"A relative of mine, who was a diabetic patient, was not only cured of his disease completely but also gained strength by the use of two tins of Pramehabhanjani. In this world we find rarely suitable medicines for such disease. I thank you much for preparing this certain remedy with scientific knowledge and great experience."

**M. R. Ry. K. Venkatakrishnayya Garu, Nellore:**—I have used your Pramehabhanjani as I had been suffering from severe type of Diabetes. I am now perfectly cured of urinary complaints. I remember you days and nights. It is you that saved my life.

**M.R.Ry. K. Ramaseshayya Garu, Chittoor:**—I have used 3 bottles of Pramehabhanjani. I am better now.

**M.R.Ry. Aswadharamiah Garu, Owk:**—I used Pramehabhanjani. It checked the disease within 3 days and cured the urinary complaints.

**M. R. Ry. Tippayya Garu, Belgaum:**—I took 30 pills of Pramehabhanjani. I do not feel much thirst. I do not feel my body as hot as before. I pass free motions.

## NARAYANIPAKAM

OR

### The Health-perfecting Murabba.

This pakam is prepared in strict accordance with shastraic directions and is very effective in curing diseases consequent upon an excess of bile in the system. In addition to this, it removes phlegm and prevents dyspepsia, dysentery and acidity of the stomach. Administered to mothers it increases their milk and improves its quality. It is highly useful in completely removing indigestion and liver complaints. By regulating the bowels it increases the appetite and promotes sound sleep. It acts as a tonic to kidneys and the liver, and is highly efficacious in such disease of women as painful or profuse menstruation and leucorrhoea, etc. Being agreeable to the taste, it can be taken without disgust.

**Price per tin, Re. 1-8.**



## ASOKAVATI OR THE WOMEN'S FRIEND



After Cure

Before Cure

The proverbial bashfulness of women, which precludes them from revealing their sufferings even to those of their own sex, stands in their way of a proper enjoyment of life and happiness in this world. Indeed, it is carried sometimes so far as to render themselves subject to lifelong misery. If the disease is one connected with the generative organs, apart from other sufferings, barrenness and sometimes premature death will result.

As a rule, the generative system is deranged by menstrual irregularities. Regularity in the period and quantity of menstrual discharges is essential to healthy womanhood, and any defect in it must be considered as foreboding something wrong, which, if not nipped in the bud, must result in some serious consequence. Among the most common forms of this complaint may be mentioned untimely menses, painful menstruation, pain in the groins during menses, scanty menses, etc. In course of time the organs become affected beyond the possibility of recovery, when no remedy would be of any avail. Hence the necessity to take proper steps at the early stage of the complaint. In almost all cases of the womb complaint, our specific *Asokavati* has done lasting good. It is not to be understood that this medicine, which is so largely used and so highly extolled by the

public for its curative properties, can dispense with Surgery where that is *absolutely* necessary. Even the sages say that cases of this kind should be cured both by medicine as well as by surgery. But we have heard from several who used this medicine that it has been successful in rooting out certain diseases which otherwise require a surgical operation. This specific (Asokavati) made up of certain roots and herbs is prepared in pills, and if administered to a patient for two or three months, even the most chronic and complicated diseases will soon begin to disappear and the patient will be restored completely to her natural health. In our practice we have found it a sure and certain specific in all cases of painful menstruation, which very soon disappeared and was followed by conception. Thus we may claim for our specific the title 'Sterility Destroyer.' In presenting this medicine to the public, our object is to remove the sufferings of womanhood and we are proud to say that this medicine has proved itself to be a standing monument of Ayurvedic glory.

**Priced low to be accessible to all.**

**As. 12 per bottle.**

**Dr. Venkata Row Garu, Badvel, Cuddapah District:—**"Your Asokavati has really done good to one of my female patients."

The same gentleman writes again:—"The Asokavati you supplied last year relieved a female patient of her menstrual pain with the result that she has given birth to a male issue. I have no doubt that it is a nectar for all female diseases."

**Dr. D. Chinnasawmy Naidu, Jutprol Samastanam, Kurnool District:—**"The medicine (Asokavati) you sent sometime back produced very good effect, and therefore, I request you to send the same medicine, i.e., 2 dozens of Asokavati pills, to the address of Raja Bahadur, Jutprole Samastanam, Varu."

**Dr. K. Rangasami, Senior Hospital Assistant, Central Prison, Rangoon:—**"Your Asokavati has really done a world of good to a female patient of mine. Her leucorrhœal discharge is nearly stopped and the pain during the menses has also, to a great extent, subsided. I think another 2 bottles will set her alright."





OR

## The Asthma Curative and Preventive.

This medicine is one of the most important and highly useful of the Ayurvedic system of medicines, and it is no exaggeration to say that it is without its equal in other systems. It is a matchless medicine to cure nervous debility consequent upon asthma, bronchitis, cough, etc., and it is stated in the Shastras that the Great Rishi Chavana himself bore testimony to its wonderful effects, the medicine having been administered to him by Aswins, the celestial physicians. It is a common, but very true, saying that we do not know the importance of health till we begin to lose it. The simplest and commonest way of losing this precious gift is by neglecting the attacks of 'cold' and 'cough' in their early stages. How very few know that an apparently harmless cold at first may develop into bronchitis or some other and more serious of the lung affections. It is highly necessary for everyone who wishes to preserve health to nip these attacks in the bud and be at ease by saving doctors' bills and a great deal of suffering.

This medicine is prepared entirely from valuable drugs, no mineral or vegetable poisons being allowed to enter into its composition. It does not contain things which make one giddy or otherwise the worse for its use. Hence everyone, old and young, may take the medicine without fear and with confidence. The only medicine which is generally administered by the European doctors for some of the ailments which our specific can cure is *cod liver oil*; but our specific is infinitely superior to that most nauseating of the liquids, for, in addition to possessing all the efficacy of that liquid, it has a very pleasant taste, which is surely a cause of its popularity.

In our experience we used it in hundreds of cases of asthma and a few cases of consumption, and numerous unsolicited appreciations of it go to

prove the most satisfactory way in which it has worked. The most striking fact about it is that it is not only a curative, but also a preventive. Anyone that is predisposed to asthma and similar complaints will certainly find in it a saviour and preserver from that most irritating of all diseases—asthma.

It removes the irritation in the respiratory organs and checks the secretions in the tubes of those organs. Gradually it increases the appetite, removing the distaste for food; makes the patient cheerful and ultimately restores the system to the healthy and blooming condition of youth. It strengthens the heart's action and braces up the nervous system. In fact it is a rare remedy for all complaints of throat and lungs and its effects are far-reaching. It is very easily digestible, and in a very short time after its use the gain in the weight of the patients becomes perceptible, while the system becomes strong and healthy. Ordinary cases of cough and cold are cured by it almost in no time. The two most important properties of this medicine as manufactured by us are that it is absolutely pure and exceedingly cheap for its value. A trial is sure to convince one of its efficacy and merits.

### **Price per tin Rs. 2-8.**

**E. G. Douglas Pierce, Esq.,** Ganapuram, Vizag. District:—"I received the tin of Chavanaprasana and my wife has been taking it regularly according to advice. She is a great deal better. The cough is not so troublesome and continuous as it was before she commenced the medicine, the phlegm is easily thrown out and saliva not so thick."

**M. R. Ky. D. S. Ranga Row Garu,** Pleader, Coimbatore:—"I have been using your Chavanaprasana for the last two months and a half, I have been improved a good deal."

## **Jambira Rasayanam**

OR

## **The Ayurvedic Lemon Extract.**

This is a great remedy for all bilious complaints, and can be used by all, young and old. It is specially recommended in the case of morning sickness. It prevents the burning sensation in the heart, tastelessness and such varieties of sickness that owe their origin to an excess of bile in the system. It has a specific action upon the liver. A continued use of this medicine acts as a tonic, and is useful in preventing jaundice and fever.



The fruit Jambira belongs to the cytron or Mathulunga order. Everybody knows that limejuice prevents sluggishness of the liver during the hot weather. It is said in our Shastra that limejuice if taken now and then kills the malarial germs. We, therefore, recommend this Rasayanam to be taken every now and then by all people to prevent sickness.

**Price As. 8 per bottle.**

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## KESAPRASADANA TAILAM

OR

### The Celebrated Hair Oil.

Who can deny that beautiful long hair is the prominent element of beauty in a woman? Poets of all climes and of all ages have been



unanimous in bestowing their tribute of praise to this valuable adjunct of beauty. Why go to poets? Have we not ourselves admired the long wavy locks of beauty? We know very well with what great pains and care our wives and children grow their hair.

It is a great satisfaction, nay a pride to them, to possess this enviable source of delight. Apart from the mere physical charm, it is most useful in protecting the head from heat. The

great anxiety which is caused to our women when they find their hair either falling off or turning grey is therefore more than justifiable. Can it be, therefore, doubted that a medicine that tends to assist the beauty and the growth of hair is useful? Decidedly not. It is not only useful, but is absolutely necessary. The chief cause for the falling of hair is dandruff, dirt, blocking up the pores of the skin of the head, relaxation of its muscles and want of energy in the nerves supplied to the roots of the hair, etc.

A constant application of this oil removes all these obstacles that interfere with the proper growth of hair. It is extremely cooling and promotes the healthy activity of the roots. It can be used both in the daily toilet, and also as bathing oil. It is also effective in removing neuralgia, headache and weak sight. Added to all these, it possesses a beautiful and fragrant smell, and we trust it will not offend the smell of the most fastidious. Hundreds of testimonials from numerous friends and patrons, who are unanimous in praising the good effects of this oil, go to prove the truth of all our assertions. We can only say 'give it an honest trial, and you will find cause to be thanful and satisfied.'

**Price per bottle, Re 1.**

M. R. Ry, K. Ganapati Aiyar, Avergal, B.A., L.T., Principal, Kallikota College, Berhampore:—Kesaprasadana Taila is able to prevent the hair from turning prematurely grey and from becoming split into two parts at the end.

M. R. Ry. C. E. Rama Rao Garu, B.A., Dewan's Office, Bangalore:—It gives me great pleasure to testify to the immense superiority of your 'Kesaprasadana Tailam' to several hair oils I have used. Its delicate, yet lasting, perfume, and its wonderful power to stimulate the rapid growth of luxuriant silky hair are all that one could desire."

## Siddha Gandhakarasyanam

OR

### The Sovereign Remedy for Leprosy.



This is a medicine prescribed by Sidhas. The Hindu medical books prescribe a tedious and long process of purification of sulphur, without which it does more harm than good. This purified sulphur is one of those things that no other pharmacopœia in the world can boast of. Sulphur is put down in the same class as ambrosia or the food of angels. Even homœopaths use sulphur for a variety of diseases. Nowadays, European doctors also have



begun to use it in the form of tabloids for internal use. Of course, it is well known to everyone that sulphur when used externally destroys all kinds of sores and ulcers. In our practice we have universally used this medicine always with very successful results in cases of leucoderma. In some cases our cures have roused the admiration of the European doctors, who were so glad to observe that such cures were effected after having defied their attempts for a long time. The cure is most miraculous. The white spots begin to redden, and the red spots in course of time assume the normal colour of the body, so much so, that it is impossible to say where the white spots originally existed.

We have also used this medicine in almost all skin disorders, and we have not only found the disorders disappear, but also the complexion considerably improved after the use of this medicine. It is well known that to preserve the complexion *arsenic* is taken occasionally in almost all countries. This medicine has the same effect as arsenic without any of its bad effects.

The Hindu medical books have prescribed this medicine for leprosy in all its forms, and though we have not tried it in very bad cases of leprosy, still we have every assurance from the way this medicine acts upon the skin that it is sure to cure any form of leprosy. Of course, it is generally known that leucoderma itself is one form of leprosy.

We cannot say anything more highly about this medicine than solicit an honest trial and any opinion you may form of it. We have been favoured with numerous testimonials about its wonderful properties. We shall be happy to undertake any case if the patients can come to Madras and place themselves under our immediate treatment, and we can assure them that, with the grace of the Almighty and the help of this medicine, we can guarantee a speedy and lasting cure for any form of leucoderma or leprosy.

### **Price of Medicine for seven days' use, Rs. 2-8.**

M.R.Ry. Kalahasty Veeraraghavayya Garu, Kalahasty:—  
“Received two bottles of Siddhagandhakarasyanam. I feel a little better.”

M.R.Ry. M. Vasudeva Sastri Garu, Clerk, Taluk Office, Dharmavaram, Anantapur District:—I am glad to inform you that the medicine you sent produced good result. Almost all black spots over the body have disappeared to some extent.



OR

## The Universal Fever Cure.

This is a great specific for fevers, malarial or ordinary, however long standing they may be. For ordinary fevers this specific is an axe to the root. Of late the attention of the public of Madras and other large cities has been drawn to the new forms of fever that have become prevalent. All sorts of guesses have been made and theories propounded by eminent doctors. Yet, the fact that thousands fall victims to this dire disease every year cannot be denied so that the adage that 'Fever is the chief minister of King Death' may safely be applied to this country where the mortality from fever is ever on the increase.

The general opinion is that malarial fever has become prevalent in Madras and other places. The use of quinine and other recognized febrifuge is not giving satisfaction: their relief is only temporary. In several cases that have come under our observation we have always found that fever has recurred with greater virulence after the use of the recognised English febrifuges. In all such cases we have uniformly prescribed **Asvinivati** with great success, the fevers never recurring in almost all cases. In the few cases where there was a relapse, a few more doses were enough to stop them for ever.

We earnestly solicit a trial of this medicine in all cases of old and recurring fevers. In cases of malignant fevers the recurrence is generally due to a certain enlargement of the spleen. This medicine acts upon the spleen, reducing it to its normal size. Several persons have gratefully acknowledged by unsolicited testimonials that, when other medicines failed, a regular use of this medicine saved their lives. A trial is solicited.

**Price As. 12 per bottle.**



M.R.Ry. G. Bhaskara Rao Garu, of Dommeru, Godavery:— I have taken the Asvinivati for four days at the rate of 6 pills per day with free diet, and the fever which troubled me for six months is cured.

M.R.Ry. P. Pullayya Garu, Village Munsif, Tigalavancha, Godavery District:—I am exceedingly happy to inform you that 'Asvinivati' worked wonderfully.



OR

## The Constipation Cure.

The word *Virachanavati* means an aperient pill. We claim for this medicine not only the qualities of an ordinary aperient pill, but such qualities as are transcribed by the prefix *Sukha*, which means happy. No others are better suited to the permanent relief of intestinal inactivity and functional derangement caused by constipation and liver inactivity.

The duct or pipe leading from the liver to the stomach sometimes becomes clogged by the formation of a thick substance on the walls of the duct. When this happens the bile is forced back into the gall bladder, which overflows, and the bile is carried to the heart and is mixed with blood. This state is termed biliousness. Our pills will not only relieve the pressure upon the intestines, but also give tone to them and act as a sort of *intestinal tonic*. They do not produce any irritation at all, and they are simple, safe and reliable. The pills which people generally resort to, instead of working properly on the system, act so violently causing vomits and purgings, thereby the system is soon exhausted and completely prostrated. Our pills act upon the liver and throw out all the superfluous bile along with the stools and cure all diseases resulting from a 'disordered

liver, such as biliousness, headache, giddiness, nausea after eating, drowsiness, heartburn, etc.

**Price As. 8 per bottle.**

**M.R.Ry. M. Narasimhamurti Garu, Daraganj, Allahabad:—** Sukhavirachanavati produced very good results. There is no doubt that after using that medicine one would require double the quantity of food. This medicine improves the gastric juice in the stomach, destroys diseases like dyspepsia, and creates a strong appetite and thus keeps the health in a satisfactory condition.”

**M.R.Ry. A. Bhanumurty Garu, Cocanada:—**“The medicine (Sukhavirachanavati) which I had got from you produced good effect to myself and to my friends, so that I am asked by them to get some more bottles.”

**M.R.Ry. B. Ramachandra Row Garu, Mail Agent, R. M. S. Rangoon:—**“Your Sukhavirachanavati has done me a lot of good. It has set my bowels all right. I had given up all hopes of getting my constipation cured. And now I am very glad to say that it is the best remedy for constipation.

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## Swarna Kravyadarasaha.

Indigestion and diseases consequent upon long-standing indigestion, various kinds of biliousness, etc., find a guaranteed cure in this medicine, and the body is very much strengthened. It stands the most crucial test. If you take a little of this after eating the most solid animal food, the whole will be digested soon and you will feel hungry again.

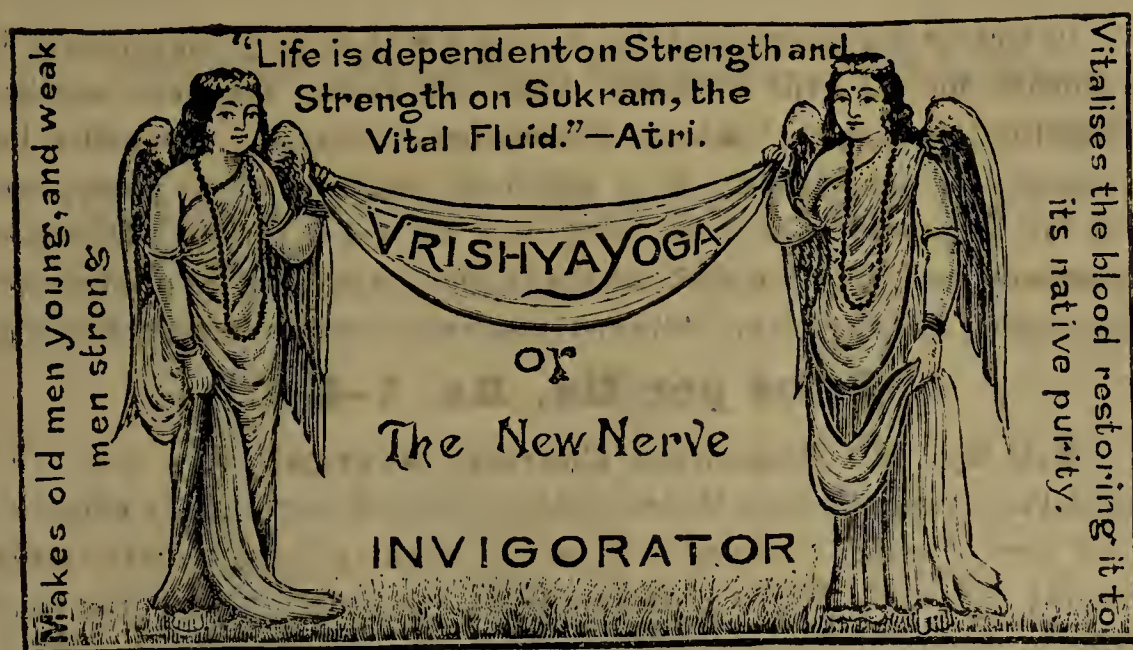
**7 days' medicine Rs. 4.**

Siddha Makaradhwaja is a certain cure for a variety of Diseases.

See page 61.

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It is acknowledged that one of the great factors in the deterioration of the present generation is the growing sin of immorality. In our practice we have come across several sad cases of impaired manhood and stunted youth which originated from this evil.

Apart from this, the great number of children sick both in body and mind is chiefly due to the undue indulgence of parents. We have also observed several cases of premature loss of sight, rheumatism and sterility, which also owe their origin to this unfortunate spreading vice. Several appeals were made to us in private by many young persons bitterly complaining of the loss of virile power and consequent sterility.

We, therefore, spent a considerable amount of time in finding out a suitable remedy from the ancient books which would be certain in its beneficial effects. Nowadays one great objection raised against Hindu medicine and treatment is that a great number of mineral and vegetable poisons enter into their composition. We have prepared this medicine from pure indigenous herbs, and we have used it in hundreds of cases with beneficial results.

We can confidently recommend this medicine in all those cases where a general toning or strengthening of the system is needed. By its tonic virtues it is a radical cure for all diseases arising from loss of nervous powers. If you know of any patient who has gone so far as to become hopeless of his recovery, please recommend to him this medicine, and we can assure you that he will have cause to be thankful to you.

In fact we can recommend this medicine with a very high degree of confidence for all evils attendant upon self-abuse, weakness, sterility, indigestion, weak sight, lumbago, rheumatism, relaxation of muscles, loss of memory and impotency. To be within the reach of all we have priced it as low as possible, the price being only Re. 1-4-0 per tin. Directions accompany each tin. We shall always be glad to give advice or directions when taking this medicine. All correspondence is kept strictly confidential.

**Price per tin, Rs. 1-4-0.**

**M.R.Ry. M. Ramanuja Chariar, Avergal, M.A., L.T., Professor, Pachayappa College, Madras:**—I have found it marvellously efficacious in all cases of sexual weakness and general debility. Unlike other medicines of the sort, it vastly improves the system and keeps the mind perfectly cheerful. I have not as yet seen its like anywhere else.”

### **Khandakushmandam.**

Excessive thirst, vomitings, wounds in the chest, and some diseases of breathing are among those for which this is a sovereign remedy. It strengthens the muscle and nerve and thus increases blood.

**Per Seer Rs. 2-8.**

### **Vajradharachurnam.**

A specific for dysentery, diarrhoea and all sorts of diseases connected with the bowels. A trial solicited.

**7 days' medicine Rs. 2.**

### **Swarna Vangam.**

Loss of the vital fluid and other diseases of the urethra are among some of the diseases of the genital organs which this medicine can cure, bringing the semen to its normal state in a short time.

**7 days' medicine Rs. 4.**



## Amritamalaka Taila

OR

## The Best Bathing Oil.

This is an oil intended to be used for bathing purposes. It is a well



known and established fact that regular oil baths are conducive to general health and essential to a happy state of the body in this country. Failure to observe this is the cause of headache, partial or complete, redness in the eyes, shortsight and other kindred diseases.

The Tailam, the prescription of Ayurvedic sages, which roots out the diseases above mentioned when rubbed

over the head and body, gets through the pores of the skin and gives great nourishment to the subcutaneous tissue and to the nerve filaments imbedded therein. Apart from its several other benefits, it gives a healthy tone to the skin. It removes all skin diseases. After long fevers, the use of this oil greatly assists in preventing the recurrence of the fever. By rubbing over the head, it subdues all inflammation and removes dandruff, in addition to cooling the brain. It is also a good remedy by external application for all cases of insanity. The use of one bottle is enough to prove its efficacy.

**Price As. 12 per bottle.**

Dharmananda Mahavarti, Esq., Calcutta:—“I have to inform you that Lady Raleigh, consort of a distinguished European gentleman who holds a most honourable position in India, had to use a couple of bottles

of Amritamalaka Thaila under my advice. The effects have been that she is absolutely free from headache and vertigo and her memory has much improved while her eyesight has considerably increased. I thank you on that lady's behalf."

Rai Bahadur, U. C. Chakravarti, Honorary Magistrate and Municipal Councillor, Nagpur:—I confidently say that Amritamalaka Thailam is the best in keeping head, eyes and the whole body cool.

M.R.Ry. P. Nagabhushanam Pantulu Garu, M.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, Madras:—I have been using your Amrutamalaka Thailam for several years and have pleasure in testifying to its efficacy in keeping down the effects of excessive heat in the system. The oil well rubbed over the head or the soles, brings a refreshing coolness into the eyes, and the pleasant sensation extends gradually to all parts of the body. This purely *Swadeshi Thailam* ought to be in every Hindu home.

V. C. Seshacharlu, Esq., B.A., B.L., F.M.U., High Court Vakil, Madras:—I have great pleasure in testifying to the fact that I have been using several bottles of your Amrutamalaka Thailam and have always found it very cooling to the eyes. I have no doubt it will be appreciated by the public.

P. Ramachendra Row, Esq., B.A., Chief Interpreter, High Court, Madras:—I have been regularly using your Amrutamalaka Thailam for over four years for my oil baths and have very great pleasure in testifying to its great efficacy in maintaining excellent general health.

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## Mahayogarajaguggulu.

Paralysis and similar mahavatams are cured, and the blood and the system steadily improved by this medicine. Second to none in bracing the nervous system.

**7 days' medicine Rs. 2-8-0.**

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OR

## The Neuralgia Cure.

This is a marvellous remedy for pains in the body brought about by a diseased state of the nerves. In giving tone to the nerves and thus rooting out neuralgic pains, spasmodic pains, swelling in joints, etc., this is unequalled.

**Price per bottle of 24 pills, As. 12.**

M.R. Ry. P. V. Krishnasawmy Chetty Garu, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, Madras:—I have tried three of your medicines, viz., 'Pujoyapadavati,' 'Narayana Thailam' and 'Ghanasaravaty' and have much pleasure in gratefully acknowledging that they possess tenfold the virtues your labels attribute to them. The first has relieved me of severe neuralgic pains which I was subject to off and on. A few pills were found sufficient to check their tendency to develop whenever they recurred, and they have now ceased to trouble me. The second seems to me a sovereign remedy for pains due to any species of 'Vatham.' A friend from Venkatagiri, a retired Tahsildar, to whom I recommended its use, is almost in ecstasies when he describes the relief which he says his wife has always derived from it. The third is an unfailing remedy for diarrhoea. The members of my family use some of your other medicines also and assure me they do it with advantage. Among others my wife speaks highly of you 'Mrugamadavati,' which she says gives her sure and certain relief from cold, of which she is liable to frequent attacks. I shall be glad to hear that the above and other medicines which you so scrupulously prepare have acquired their deserved popularity.

## **VASARISTAM**

FOR

### **Colds and Coughs, Asthmatic or Consumptive.**

This is an admirable remedy and acts wonderfully in preventing the numerous ills to which the organs of respiration are subject. Ulceration of the throat and the varied noises due to the blocking of the bronchial tubes with matter are effectively put a stop to by a few doses.

This is free from opium and similar narcotics, and gives sound sleep at nights. Every asthmatic and consumptive patient must always have a bottle of this medicine. Being an invaluable family medicine, it ought to find a place in every household.

**Price Re. 1-0-0 per bottle.**

## **Vajradantha Choorna**

OR

### **The Patent Tooth Powder.**

This tooth powder is prepared out of purely vegetable substances. A regular use of it preserves teeth and prevents decay. It stops bleeding of the gums and strengthens shaking teeth. It removes gum-boils, irritation of gums and rotting of teeth.



A great deal of human enjoyment and health depends upon the sound condition of one's teeth. Food has to be masticated properly before it can be digested. With whatever nicety a dentist may prepare false teeth, they can never give such satisfaction as natural teeth can. Preserving the teeth can only be said to be the same as preserving one of the greatest



enjoyments and necessities of life. Use the powder and enjoy life. You can get a tin at the ridiculously low price of only

### **Annas 4 per tin.**

**The Honourable Rai Bahadur Mr. P. Anandacharlu,** B.L., C.I.E., Member, Supreme Legislative Council, Vidyavinodi and Visarada, Lake Side, Kilpauk, Madras;—I have used your tooth powder these two years. It has a wonderful power to strengthen the gums and the teeth and safeguard them from bleeding. To my mind it serves all the useful purposes for which a good tooth powder is meant. It is also Matic and non-irritant. It is bound to find the widest use and appreciation.

**J. David, Esq.,** Ramapatnam, Nellore District:—Your Choorna has really done good to me.

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## **Chandanasava.**

FOR

### **Leucorrhoea, Diabetes, etc.**

This specific is a sovereign remedy for all ailments consequent upon the derangement in the urinary system. It is specially effective in gonorrhoea, diabetes, leucorrhoea, etc. It strengthens the nervous system and improves memory. Its effects in painful menstruation and diseases of the generative organs of females are testified to by many a sufferer.

**Price Re. 1-8-0 per pottle.**

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## **Saraswatighritam.**

Lunacy, madness, fits of swooning etc., disappear after taking a course of this medicine, while during that time memory improves vastly, it purifies the system and increases the brightness of the body,

**Per Seer Rs. 4.**

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OR

## Cure For Gastrodynia.

This medicine is very useful in all complaints of the stomach and liver, and is of unfailing efficacy in giving relief to the sufferers even in chronic cases. Some people feel a sort of heaviness in the stomach and uneasiness after a meal. In such cases, and in cases of habitual griping pains in the stomach and intestines, this is very useful. One dose is, in most cases, enough to stop the pain. A continued use of this medicine is sure to eradicate all liver complaints, including jaundice and enlargement of the liver and restore it to its normal state. It is also an effective remedy for dropsy and is a blood purifier.

**Price As. 12 per bottle.**

**M.R.Ry. K. Lakshminarasayya Garu**, Annaloor Agraharam, Kavali Taluk, Nellore District:—The pain and burning sensation in the stomach have subsided to a great extent by using your Siddha Soola-Sanjivani-Vati.

**M.R.Ry. K. Chendrasekhara Rao Garu**, Anicut Superintendent, Nellore :—Received with thanks your Siddha Soola Sanjivani. I gave it to one Bellamkonda Ranga Row Garu of Nellore. He told me that he had been benefited much by your medicine and wanted three bottles more."

## Vathagnikumaram.

Long-standing fevers—malarious, intermittent or continuous, partial numbness of the body, and similar diseases vanish like mist before the sun by using this medicine in accordance with the directions.

**7 days' medicine Rs. 3.**





It gives me great pleasure to offer to my esteemed customers the above medicine prepared at great sacrifice of time and expense and which is at once pure and genuine. Those that know anything of this highly valuable medicine know also of the dangers attendant on its preparation, and hence it is that, of the few that undertake to prepare it, only a very small percentage succeed in their attempts. All the same, the world has the announcement of the preparation of the medicine and proceeds to use it. But the real efficacy of it is known only after its use. The preparation of this medicine requires great labour and expense. It is no use to attempt a description of its manufacture here, for, at best, it will be meagre and cannot give an adequate idea of the great many precautions to be taken and the bestowal of time, money and skill required in its preparation. All that can be said is that, when properly prepared, this medicine is really invaluable and may be said to act as 'vital elixir' itself. Into its composition gold, quicksilver and sulphur enter; the tonic properties of gold and the valuable medicinal virtues of quicksilver and sulphur are well known. In their combined united state, in the form of this Makaradhwaja, there is hardly a disease which does not find some relief or complete cure by the use of these elements. The medicine is in itself a botanical one and as ancient as the Ayurveda itself. Numerous are the wonderful cures attributed to it, and when one comes to experience them one may exclaim: "How is it possible for one medicine to cure so many diseases!" Ransack

our brains as we may, the fact cannot be explained; but, nevertheless, it remains uncontradicted. A few of the diseases in which it may be used to eradicate them or give relief are female complaints, typhoid fevers, brain complaints, gonorrhoea, cases of sexual impotence, loss of nervous power, giddiness, diabetes, etc.

In fact too numerous are its uses to be enumerated. Its effect in restoring the system to its normal state is simply wonderful. *Makaradh-waja* as prepared by us is absolutely pure, and we have been very scrupulous and extremely careful during its preparation. Consequently we can assure our esteemed patrons and customers of the great care taken in its preparation and of its highly valuable properties as a medicine.

Every step during the preparation has had our personal attention and we spare no pains to produce the best of its kind.

**Makaradhwaja** { **For 7 Adult doses Re. 1.**  
**For 1 tola Rs. 24.**

**Siddha**  
**Makaradhwaja** { **For 7 days' Medicine Rs. 5**  
**For 1 tola Rs. 80.**

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## Vichitraratna Lepam

OR

## The Syphilis Cure,

This is an ointment for all sorts of sores. It is useful for chronic sores which have defied treatment. It is also useful for syphilitic sores, fistula and all other scrofulous ulcers. This medicine, which is used only **externally**, if used along with our Blood Purifier for internal use, is certain to cure any form of syphilis however virulent or chronic it may have been, several reports of cure which this medicine has effected have been received, but we are sorry we are constrained from publishing matters of so private a nature.

**Price per tin Re. 1-8-0**

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# Narayana Thailum

OR

## THE GOUT, RHEUMATISM AND PARALYSIS DESTROYER,



In addition to its being an efficient Gout Destroyer, it is a highly efficacious oil to remove rheumatism. Both these diseases, which people of all countries are so familiar with, have their origin in an impure state of blood, and effect the joints with this difference that, while rheumatism affects large joints, such as knees, elbows and shoulders, gout affects the smaller joints such as toes, etc. There is also a difference in the time when the two diseases attack the system: gout almost never appears before the age of 35 or thereabouts, while rheumatism has no mercy even on children, and in doing so it may attack one or more joints, while gout attacks only one at a time. Exposure to cold winds, remaining in wet clothes for a long time, and sleeping on damp ground are among some of the exciting causes of the above diseases. Our Narayana Thailam is intended not only for external application, but also for internal use. It has been prepared in a strictly scientific manner, and can be confidently recommended to anyone suffering from gout or rheumatism. Cases of paralysis and kindred diseases, such as wry neck, etc., it can cure in a short time by external

application alone, while an internal administration of it in these cases hastens the cure. In extreme cases the oil may be used for enema, but this must always be done by an experienced doctor assisted by a nurse. The patient himself must not attempt it. It removes lunacy and other brain affections by oil baths repeated at regular intervals. Cases of neuralgia, however chronic they may be, find an immediate relief from a few applications, while all nose-affections are easily remedied by a few drops poured into the nostrils twice or thrice a day and the patient made to strongly inhale it.

The Thailum is too well known to need any minute description—thousands of unsolicited testimonials from different parts of India gratefully proclaim its efficacy. In fact it is as effective in rooting out the maladies above mentioned as a pious and sincere utterance of 'Narayana' is in removing the sins of a man and making him holy. A trial is sure to convince the sufferer of its efficacy and power.

People that have a tendency to any of the above diseases will never be their victims if they use this Thailum in oil baths constantly, in which case the oil acting on the system through the pores of the skin acts as a preventive. In removing sprain and pains caused by accidental strokes the Thailum is unequalled.

An application of it externally, as well as internally, will also cure rupture and similar disorders.

### Price per bottle Rs. 2-8-0.

M. R. Ry. C. Seethiah Chetty Garu, Agent to H. H. The Maharaja of Gadwal:—A deep sense of gratitude reigns supreme in my mind when I recall, with great reluctance, the painful hours of disease and suffering which the 'Narayana Thailum' has relieved me of. Some time before I was subject to a series of serious attacks of gout off and on confining me each time to my bed for weeks together. Last year the attack was of a more serious type, and despite the fact that I had the best medical advice of such eminent men like . . . I could find no relief from the tremendous pain accompanied by swelling in the soles of my feet until Pandit D. Gopalacharyulu was at length called in and his Narayana Thailum applied for a week with such miraculous success that I was completely able to walk freely after that time. The dreadful disease has not



made its appearance since then. I sincerely recommend it to all obstinate and chronic cases of gout as an infallible remedy.

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## Kanthavallabha Rasam.

Dropsy, asthma, nervous weakness, turning pale by excessive bile and similar ailments are easily cured by a proper use of this medicine for the specified period.

**7 days' medicine Rs. 3.**

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Scorpions abound in all rocky places, and also in places where the soil is gravelly or in houses with tiled roofs. In certain districts of this presidency in the hot season, it is very rare that people escape the sting of scorpions. Though the sting does not generally produce any fatal effects, still the intense pain caused by it is simply excruciating. As a rule, we come across two classes of scorpions—the red and the black. The sting of the former is not so dangerous as that of the latter, which abounds in certain parts of the presidency, as in Kurnool. Death sometimes results from the sting of this latter species. There is yet another kind, whose sting produces copious flow of perspiration, and delirium sometimes. To meet all these cases, we have discovered at great sacrifice of time and energy a very efficacious and wonderful remedy for completely removing the burning

pain and all other effects caused by the sting. There are stories told and disseminated among the people that the sting of a scorpion will continue to give pain at the place of the sting till the next day, though proper medicines are applied at the right moment. These stories are false. There are medicines which effect a miraculous cure in an exceedingly short time to the surprise of the sufferer without the least pain being left at the spot, and we can assure the public that our 'Vrischikadamsa Nivarini' secures this result in almost all cases. This should be used by applying a little of the ointment over the part of the sting and rubbing over it thoroughly well with the finger for five minutes. This gives instantaneous relief to the sufferer, and he will feel all right immediately. Our medicine is not a poison, and it can be applied freely to any part of the body.

### Price per bottle As. 8.

M. R. Ry. G. P. Rajah Pantulu Garu, Editor, *Digests of the Indian Law Reports*, Mahendravilas, Madras:—In checking the further acceleration of the dreadful poison, which is so incidental in such cases and which so powerfully adds to the affliction of the patient, your medicine stands unrivalled if recourse is had to it immediately.

M. R. Ry. K. Dakshinamurty Garu. B. A., B. L., Pleader, Kurnool:—Your scorpion sting cure had to be applied when my son was stung by a scorpion. I came to know that it has done him good.

## Netradhara

OR

### The Ayurvedic Eye-drops.

It is an effective remedy for eye-sore, puss in the eyes, burning in the eyes, watering of the eyes, heaviness in the eyes and similar common ailments of the eyes. By a proper application of the medicine the eyes will be cooled and restored to their normal condition. This is particularly useful to the student population, as it will act as a preventive of the numerous ills their strained eyes are subject to during their arduous course, and will make the use of spectacles unnecessary in their youth. Very useful also to those whose eyes are affected by the heated condition of the system.

Price per bottle As. 8.





OR

## Gonorrhœa Pills.

This radically eradicates gonorrhœa and gleet and removes all the irritation and thus gives relief to the burning sensation of the urethra in a few days. It also acts upon the kidneys, and is of considerable use in cases of Bright's disease. Its chief effect is to restore the bladder to its normal condition and remove all irritation from the urethra. In all cases two days' use is enough to stop the discharge. In long-standing cases this should be taken for a week. This is an excellent tonic and infallible remedy and stops involuntary seminal discharges. It gives tone to the system and revives the spirits of the patient. By improving the memory and strengthening the intellect, it increases the power to do intellectual work.

In all long-standing cases of gonorrhœa, there may be a slight stricture of the urethra. It is, therefore, expedient that it should be examined by a competent surgeon when taking this medicine.

**Price per bottle of 24 Pills, Re. 1-8-0.**

M. R. Ry. K. Sawmy Iyer Avl., Madras :—You have placed me under a permanent debt of gratitude. Your Bhruguvati has done me immense good.

M.R.Ry. S. Venkatacharlu Garu, Sanivarapetta, Godavari District :—Bhruguvati did immense good to a friend of mine.

N.B.—We have not the permission of many others to publish their golden opinions of the medicine.

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OR

## Compound Musk Pills.

These are the celebrated Musk Pills which have earned a reputation for themselves and are so well known to everyone in this country. We use the purest Musk of Nepal, and everyone knows the high tonic properties of musk.

In cases of extreme prostration, and even when the patient is in his last moments, musk is prescribed by our ancient Rishis to prolong life for even a few hours. It is one of those household medicines that every housewife knows. No family should be without it. It is useful for children, adults and old people. By a timely use of it, the pill acts as an effective fever preventive. All the bad humours of the blood are removed. When the temperature goes down considerably as in cases of *Sannipatam* or *Janni*, these pills are of extreme efficacy. Taken along with betel and nut after meal, a single pill is sufficient to check a strong cold, however threatening it may be. In cases of child-birth a few pills daily will certainly prevent the dangers that generally happen afterwards. Directions for use accompany every bottle.

**Price per bottle Re. 1.**

M.R.Ry. P. V. Kristnaswami Chetti Garu. B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, Madras:—Among others my wife speaks highly of your 'Mrugamadavati,' which she says gives her sure and certain relief from cold, of which she is liable to frequent attacks.



M.R.Ry. K. Narasimham Garu, Medical Practitioner of Polamur :— I used your Mrugamadavati in the case of my children and it has produced all the good effects described in your catalogue under it.

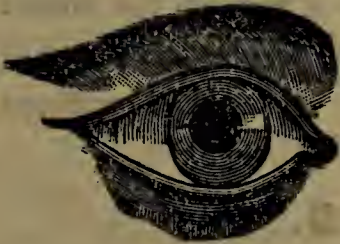
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## Nayanamrutham

OR

### The Eye Specific.

This is very useful for sore-eyes, and an occasional use of it prevents short sight and other defects of the eye. How many poor weak-sighted boys we come across in schools and colleges. Their eye-troubles are chiefly due to the undue strain of the eyes for the ever-increasing examinations. The question of short-sightedness of school-boys has become so grave that Governments, like that of Mysore, have appointed specialists to consult and suggest remedies for this widespread and growing evil. Use our eye specific according to our directions and you will not have any eye-troubles.



**Price per bottle Re. 1-4.**

M.R.Ry. M. A. Narasinga Rao Naidu Garu, P. W. Sub-Inspector, B. N. Railway, Tapang, Jankia Post Office, Puri District:—With much pleasure I inform you that your "Nayanamrutham" produced a good effect within five days after it was applied to the eyes of one of my people.

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## Hridayanana Ghritam.

A medicated ghee to strengthen the heart's action and to remove the pain therein, palpitation, etc. A universal panacea for all heart diseases. It acts as a preventive of heart diseases if taken by a man who has a predisposition to such diseases.

**Per Seer, Rs. 3.**

## Sowarnapakam

OR

### The Pile-destroying Murabba.

A most effective and harmless *Murabba* for that most annoying and painful disease known as piles, whether blind or bleeding. Piles, in addition to causing a great discomfort, is sometimes dangerous, specially when it is of a bleeding type. Heredity, habitual constipation, too frequent a use of purgative, excessive riding, and in females pregnancy, are some of the causes of this wretched disease. The loss of blood through the ruptured veins makes the patient weak and bloodless, and in that state asthma, ague, headache, etc., may easily make the patient their victim. Our specific is an excellent remedy for the disease, as it acts on the affected parts directly. No one need despair of a thorough cure in any stage of the disease. Being palatable, the medicine can be taken without disgust for any length of time till the cure is complete.

**Price per bottle Rs 2.**

M.R.Ry. Ch. Nagabhusanam Garu, Guntur:—I have been very much benefited by using the 'Sowarnapakam' you kindly sent; so far as I know, it has done good work also amongst those to whom I have given it. The cures it effected have given satisfaction and created a great belief in the efficacy of your medicines among the people here.



OR

### The Betel-nut Companion.

Tamboolam or Betel-nut is stated to be even superior to Amirtam (the Divine Nectar) itself. It is stated in Charucharya as having been



expressed by King Bhoja that when the Gods requested Brahma to give them Tamboolam, which the latter with great kindness created as the best nectar for mortals, they were told in reply that Tamboolam was intended for human beings, and that they shall have a new Amrita as a substitute for Tamboolam.

It is admitted on all hands that Betel possesses many exhilarating properties. If such a gift of the All-merciful Creator, which was only intended for preserving the health of the human race, had not been taken advantage of by those for whom it was intended, and had not been used and enjoyed in the manner prescribed by sages, one of the gifts of the Creator would have been rendered worthless and nugatory. The famous King Bhoja also gave to the world, for the benefit of humanity, a recipe which is to be used with daily betel.

Our Tamboolavati is prepared in strict accordance with the above recipe, and has been very highly appreciated by the nobility and the gentry for the wonderful properties it possesses of making life a pleasure and health a certainty. Its effects are both external and internal. It not only removes foul breath and strengthens the gums, but helps digestion, increases appetite and gives vigour and energy to the system. Several Maharajahs, Rajahs and Zamindars have testified to the fact that, while it is a good nerve recuperator, it also improves the voice and clearness of expression. It spreads its sweet odour all round in such a way that it reminds the passers-by of the soft gale pregnant with the perfume of the sweet-scented flowers in a garden. Its use also puts an end to cough, dyspepsia, excessive flow of saliva from the mouth and bad smell in the mouth. A regular use of these pills has proved to be a preventive of many forms of diseases. In recommending this to the public, we are only giving expression to the general opinion that no well-to-do family should be without it.

**Price per bottle of 50 pills As. 8.**

M.R.Ry. V. Subramanyam Pantulu Garu, B.A., B.L., District Munsif, Guntur:—I have been using one or two Tamboolavati pills with every tamboolam. I find them very exhilarating. Their flavour is very pleasant.

His Highness the Maharajah Sri Ranga Devarayulu, Narapati Samasthanam, Anagondi, Vidyanagar:—It is with a degree of unabated pleasure, that I bear testimony to the real efficacy of 'Thamboolavati' which I have been using ever since I came to know about it. I find it possessing all the merits claimed for it by its learned manufacturer.



OR

## The Bathing Oil for Patients.

This thailam is useful for a great number of ailments, more especially of a chronic character. It is generally used as a bathing oil. When rubbed over the head, it gets through the pores of the skin into the head and allays such diseases as irritation of the brain and kindred disorders. Its chief use is in preventing the recurrence of fever. Now-a-days, it is a general complaint that fever often recurs after a temporary absence. This is due to the germs of the fever still lingering in the system. This oil when rubbed over the body and head passes through the capillaries of the skin and destroys the fever germs. We recommend the use of this oil for bathing purposes when our fever pills (Aswanivati) are being taken. We also recommend this oil for cases of asthma, consumption, neuralgia, and all disorders of the head, such as headache, etc. We have recommended this oil also for weakness of sight and falling off of the hair with great success.

**Price per bottle Rs. 2.**

M.R.Ry. S. Rangiah Chetti Garu, B.A., F.M.U., Assistant Professor of Mathematics, Madras Christian College, and Telugu Translator to Government, 'Ranga Vihar,' Tandiarpet, Madras:—I was for a number of years troubled with attacks of cold and violent fits of sneezing. The latter sometimes lasted for days together and recurred something like



twenty times a day, and during a fit sometimes I sneezed forty or fifty times. Both have now disappeared, as also the frequent watering of the eyes and discharge of matter from the ears and occasional attacks of headache I was subject to, by a regular use of the oil.

**M.R.Ry. R. S. Tirumalasawmy Chetty Garu, B.A., B.L.,**  
High Court Vakil, Madras:—I have been using your Thailam for the last one year, as I was suffering from headache and dimness in the eyes, and I am very glad to certify that it cured, to a great extent, the headache and removed the dimness in the eye-sight ever since I have been bathing with the said thailam. The salient features of the thailam are it cures the headache (neuralgic), gives strength to the nervous system, and the eyes are rendered very cool. It produces sound sleep at nights.

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## K a d a l i k a n d a p a k a m

OR

### The Cooling Murabba.

This is an invaluable remedy for constipation. It is of great service to females in regulating their menstrual discharge. To people of sedentary habits this is a boon for acting on the intestines. It stimulates the bowels and thus prevents piles. This murabba is highly efficacious in cases of dysentery, blood vomiting, burning sensation in hands and feet and in the urinary passage. It removes the burning sensation on the body *consequent upon small-pox*. The taste of the medicine being similar to that of sweetmeats, it will be taken without dislike even by children.

**Price per tin Re. 1-8.**

**M.R.Ry. M. Appa Rao Naidu Garu, Delta Superintendent,**  
Sidhantam, Godavery District:—Kadalikandapakam is doing much good to the wife of a servant working under me, i.e.,  $\frac{1}{16}$  th portion of the disease has been cured.



OR

## The Dyspepsia Cure.

Food is doubtless essential for existence, but when taken at irregular intervals or eaten in an unseasoned condition, or when there is no appetite it acts as poison and is the source of several diseases. All sickness to which the human body is subject takes, directly or indirectly, its source from indigestion. The horrors of indigestion are well known to all. Thrice happy is he who does not know it. Our food, from its entrance into the body down to its exit, goes through various processes of a complicated character.

If in the course of the process there is any impediment, the undigested food will generate a number of poisonous fluids that interfere with the healthy condition of man.

Fever, sleeplessness, heaviness in the chest, weakness, debility, acid belching, and stomach-ache are only a few of the diseases which indigestion brings on. This justly celebrated medicine for indigestion acts upon the stomach and intestines and removes all impure matters that may have collected therein.

Its action in chronic cases of dyspepsia is simply wonderful. In our practice, we always found this medicine extremely useful in long-standing cases of dyspepsia. Several patients, whose sole food for years has been the prepared food for invalids got out from England, were entirely cured of their dyspepsia after a continued use of this medicine, —much to their great joy and satisfaction, and we are glad to announce that they are happy and are eating their usual food. Don't despair of cure in any stage of the disease. Use it for some time, and you will never fail to recommend it to your friends.

**Price Re. 1 per tin.**



**M.R.Ry. P. Lakshminarayana Sastrulu Garu.** Chavali, Kistna District:—I used your 'Ajeerna Panchanana.' It has done me considerable good.

**M.R.Ry. V. Ramaswamy Iyengar Avergal,** Inspector of Police, Coimbatore Town:—Ajeerna Panchanana sent by you is a wonderful medicine for indigestion, colic, etc.

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## Sisu Samrakshani

OR

### The Infant Protector.



This is an external medicine for certain complaints of infants and babies. The medicinal effects of smokes are now universally recognised. Every mother knows how infants at certain times begin crying and cause considerable anxiety to them. Then take a small quantity of this medicine, mix it in ghee and pour the mixture over the fire. Expose the child to the smoke, and you will at once find the babe will stop crying and go to sleep as if by magic. This is also useful for stopping nervous irritability, sleeplessness and fever of infants. An occasional use of this medicine will stop that well-known sickness—convulsions—that is yearly responsible for a great number of deaths among infants.

**Price As. 8 per tin.**

**M.R.Ry. Yalankur Kamal Naik Saheb Garu,** Bukkapatnam, Anantapur District:—We have used Sisu Samrakshani sent by you as the 'Infant Protector' in the case of our boy. He is alright.

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# Raktha Sodhaka

OR

## The Ayurvedic Blood Purifier.

“ That Blood is life is true and sure,  
Therefore, O Man ! Preserve it pure.”—*Susruta*.

Blood is a red fluid which is constantly circulating throughout the body. The organs which are instrumental in effecting this circulation are



the heart, the arteries, the capillaries and the veins. It would be out of place here to describe the mode in which these various organs perform their functions. Suffice it, therefore, to say that blood being received into the heart in a pure state from the lungs, and in an impure state from the various parts of the body, is pumped out of it, the pure blood being sent to the various organs and tissues of the body to supply them with the life-giving oxygen and with nourishment, and the impure blood being sent to the lungs for being purified there. It must be understood that blood is not a homogeneous

fluid as it appears to the naked eye. Under the microscope it reveals itself to consist of a number of minute cells, some red and some white, called respectively the red and the white blood corpuscles, floating in a clear fluid called the blood plasma, or *Liquor Sanguinis*. Blood performs very many important functions.

Among these are the supply of oxygen to the tissues and the supply of nutriment to the various organs of the body. The proper performance of the first function depends upon the number and quality of the red corpuscles. For, it is in combination with them that the oxygen of the air is conveyed to the tissues. The second function is performed by the absorption into the blood of all material digested in the alimentary canal, so that the quality of the blood as a source of nutriment depends mainly, if not altogether, upon the nature of the food that is taken into the system.



The blood, which is thus the feeder of the whole muscular system and of the several organs, including even the marrow of the bones, is rendered impure and eventually spoiled, by excessive drinking or by eating over-cooked foodstuffs, unboiled or dried things, putrid articles, hot or pungent things, things with too much salt, and other articles of diet which injuriously affect the system, and give rise to the following diseases:—Ulceration of the mouth, sore-eye, maggots in the nose, bad smell in the mouth, erysipelas, upakuso (ulcerated gums), raktapitta (hæmoptysis), pramilaka (pimples and boils over the body), abscess, leucorrhœa, yathasonita (early stage of leprosy), change of general colour of the body, impairing of the organs of digestion, excessive thirst, pain and headache, tastelessness, bitter and sour eructations, fatigue, excitable or easily irritable temper, dullness of spirit, saltish taste in the mouth, excessive perspiration, offensive smell throughout the body, shivering of the body (కంపము), gradual fall of the voice, sleepy state or excessive sleep, itching sensation, scales over the skin of the body, leprosy, and all other skin diseases, gout, scrofula, jaundice, anæmia, dropsy, enlargement of the spleen and of the liver, rheumatic pains, paralysis—diseases, it is needless to mention, which cause not a little pain and suffering to the patient.

“If blood is kept pure, it gives strength, colour, comfort and health to the body and gives life itself to the human being.”—*Charaka*.

Not merely those diseases which have been caused by the impurity of blood are thus cured by this medicine, but even those chronic diseases which have defied the power of specifics can be rooted out by taking our Blood Purifier.

### Price per bottle Rs. 2-8.

Prem Lal, Esq., Bar-at-Law, Delhi:—I have used ‘Rakthasodhaka’ you had prescribed for me for my white spots, and so far it had done me a lot of good.

M.R.Ry. V. Srinivasachari Garu, B.A., Supervisor of Schools, Chingleput Municipality:—I placed my wife under your treatment for syphilitic complaint, and I gave her a bottle of Rakthasodhaka for a week. The white spots all over her body, especially in the face, disappeared like a magic. A second bottle of the same medicine cured her ulceration in the tongue and restored her to her natural strength. She is now free from such complaints and keeps good health.

M.R.Ry. V. C. Manicka Mudaliar, Avl., Local Fund Sub-Overseer, Puthur.—Your Rakthasodhaka was used by me which produced wonderful rapid effect. I am now happy, possessing good blood.



OR

## The Rheumatism Cure.

This is a specific for rheumatism, stiffness of joints and similar disorders. It would be unnecessary to attempt a description of the horrors of rheumatism. Rheumatism is the result of the matter about the joints becoming diseased. It is said that external applications, however good they may be, can never be expected to give any relief other than temporary. But this medicine taken internally removes the irritating matter from the joints and gives so much strength to them that they will not allow any fresh matter to accumulate. For external application, our Narayana Thailam must be used.

We may take this opportunity of reminding our friends that, generally, rheumatism is the result of some antecedent sickness. It is generally necessary that the cause of the sickness should be thoroughly investigated, and an attempt must be made to strike the original cause at its root. We recommend that in such cases the history of the complaint be sent to us so that we may prescribe the necessary remedy for the original complaint.

**Price As. 12 per bottle.**

P. Ramanathan Esq., Bar-at-law, Advocate-General, Ward Place, Colombo, writes:—I am very glad to add that the Narayana Thailam and Atthreyavati Pills you prescribed for the Rheumatism of knee, which was so persistent and troublesome, and which defied a distinguished M.D. of the London University, has quite cured the complaint.



## Manasollasini

OR

## The Memory Pills.



This medicine, as its name indicates, is intended to cure all diseases connected with the brain and the nervous system. It is chiefly intended to strengthen the brain. In these days of keen competition, both of mind and body, a certain degree of strength to the nervous system is always required by the student as well as the man of business. This is intended to meet this state of things, and is therefore recommended to those whose work subjects them to excessive mental strain or physical exhaustion. The effect of this medicine is to purify the brain matter and strengthen the nerve centres, thereby causing the faculties of retention and activity to grow in a very healthy condition and remain unimpaired. It also serves the very useful purpose of preventing disease, by keeping the organs in their normal condition.

We therefore say that no one, especially examination-going students should be without a phial of this wonderful effective medicine, which, acting as a preventive of many diseases to which the human system is subject, strengthens the mental and intellectual faculties.

**Price Rs. 2-8-0 for a bottle of 30 pills.**

## Vasantakusumakaram

OR

**The Specific for Urinary and other  
Complaints.**



This is a well-known medicine of the Ayurvedic pharmacopœa and has been highly appreciated for its curative properties. Gonorrhœa, spermatorrhœa, passing of albumen and phosphates and similar diseases of the generative organs find an effective remedy in this medicine. It is unequalled in its action of lessening sugar and lowering the specific gravity of the urine of diabetic patients, while the cases of urine stoppage or arrested passage of urine find a speedy relief by the use of this medicine. Excessive thirst, parched tongue, burning sensation in hands and feet, chronic fevers,



palpitation of the heart, fatigue and swoons also find a cure in this medicine. Gold, pearl, silver and many other costly ingredients enter into its composition and render the medicine very effective. The Ayurveda itself praises its highly efficacious properties, and certainly this is the highest proof of its valuable properties.

**Price for 7 days' medicine Rs. 5-8.**

**For 1 tola Rs. 30.**



**MAGIC  
CURE**



**MAGIC  
CURE**



OR

## The Headache and Neuralgia Ointment.

This is, as its name indicates, intended only for external application. Partial headaches, dizziness in the head, sprains and pains in the joints can be cured and rooted out by a proper application of this ointment, however chronic they may be. Ordinary headaches are almost instantly relieved by a single application, without the need of a second. Having been prepared purely from indigenous drugs of high efficacy, it can be used both by the young and the old with the certainty of cure and without any fear of injury of any kind.

**Price per bottle As. 8.**

**V r a n a r o p a n i**

OR

## The Ayurvedic Itch Destroyer.

The nasty diseases of the germs, so troublesome to children and so annoying to parents, find an effective and certain cure in this tried and certain remedy.

Burns, wounds, softening of the skin owing to frequent moving in water, scalds, etc., are a few of the complaints, besides many others, to which this medicine can be applied with certainty of cure. This acts as an antiseptic and has been found to be effective even in those cases where the well-known carbolic oil also has not produced the desired effect. This is recommended strongly to be stocked in every household, and particularly by fathers. (Priced cheap so as to be accessible to all.)

**As. 4 per tin.**

**M.R.Ry. T. Balaramiah Naidu Garu, Baruva, Ganjam District:**—I had applied Vranaropani for itch, which disappeared within three days.

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## Panchanana Lepam

OR

## The Ringworm Destroyer.

There is hardly any one who has not suffered at one time or other from ringworm. This medicine destroys ringworm and all skin disorders in a few days. One great objection against the medicines generally used for ringworm is that they soil clothes. But this medicine is an exception, and while it does not soil the clothes, the relief it gives is speedy and permanent.

**Price per tin As. 8.**

**M.R.Ry. N. Veerabhadrayya Garu, Pedanandipad, Kistna District:**—Your Panchanana Lepam destroys ringworm of longstanding within a short time.

**M.R.Ry. D. Kamayya Garu, Rapad, Kurnool District:**—I smeared my body with Panchanana Lepam after mixing it with ghee. Itch attended with boils has disappeared.

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OR

## Tonic for Pregnant women.

Pregnant women require much careful attention and observation from the time of their conception down to the time of their delivery. Lassitude, sluggishness, indigestion, vomitings, headache, sleeplessness, hiccups, dulness of spirits, leanness and paleness, nervous pains on the left side, hard-breathing, profuseness of urine, palpitation of heart, sinking of cheeks, aversion to work, exhaustion—all these, or at least some of these, are prominent symptoms always accompanying the cases of pregnancy. Labour of child birth attended with hundred-fold pain and pang, is proverbial, and the risk of life is not uncommon. This occasion again requires great caution and circumspection. Unfortunately our females are too much prone to a sense of modesty in these matters that they would not, for their lives, reveal the real state of their health even to the best of their friends. The duty of watching their general condition therefore necessarily devolves upon those who are near and dear to them, and these guardians of their health cannot do better than administer this invaluable medicine in discharging their responsibility to their own satisfaction and to the great relief of the patient herself to bring about the very desirable result. The virtue of this preparation consists in its wonderful properties both as preventive and curative, and if you have neglected to be benefited by its preventive action, you should never lose time to avail yourself of its curative power and thus to ward off fever, dyspepsia, and dysentery, which are very aptly described to be the after-effects of delivery cases. This medicine tones and invigorates the system, not only of the

mother, but of the child also, giving no room for ordinary indispositions to which the children are so frequently subject. Indispensable to the female sex in general, and trial alone will prove its worth.

**Price per bottle Re. 1-8-0.**

**M.R.Ry. T. B. Sreenivasa Charyulu Garu, Cuddapah:**—I was very much delighted to hear of your famous Mathulunga Rasayanam being talked of in a very appreciative tone by the women of Cuddapah Town, who evidently seem to have profited a good deal by it. My wife, who had been pregnant, became very healthy and strong after taking your medicine during the ninth month, and gave birth to a son without the least pain or trouble. She (my wife) used to suffer from very hard labour on all previous occasions, and after becoming the subject of serious talk as to her welfare throughout the place, bore children, herself having narrowly escaped death. By taking your Mathulunga Rasayanam the hard labour she had been accustomed to suffer from at the time of each delivery no longer appeared at the recent delivery. She had such an easy delivery without pains of labour even for a second of time.

## Bruhachyagaladi Ghritam

FOR

### Strength to Consumptives, etc.

When the strength of the system is not up to the mark, numerous ills of the organs are the result. Apart from these, the heart is weakened and the digestion is impaired. A few doses of this medicine invigorate the nerves, strengthen the vital organ and bring back the natural bloom.

While free from the nauseating smell of cod-liver oil, this has tenfold the virtues of that oil, and has been found to be effective even in cases in which the oil has been found to be ineffective.

No disagreeable belchings accompany its use as in the case of cod-liver oil, while the pleasant taste of it and its digestive and tonic powers make it an eminently useful medicine to the young as well as the old. In a short time after its use the weight of the patient increases. It acts wonderfully during convalescence, and we have had the pleasure of receiving the testimony of great men as to its being the guardian of health and strength when taken daily in small doses.

**Price Rs. 2-0-0 per bottle.**



## Swasanivaraka

OR

### The Ayurvedic Hard-breathing Relief.

Some people, having a tendency to asthma, often suffer from hard-breathing on account of accumulation in the minute tubes of their lungs. This powder, made of numerous invaluable drugs, is intended to cure this state of things by a mere inhalation of the smoke produced by putting it on red hot fire. In a short time it relieves the patient of the oppressive sensation and removes those noises characteristic of asthmatic patients by expelling the phlegm that accumulated in the tubes. Verily, it is a nectar to the Asthmatic world, as it gives them instant relief from the oppressive feeling; known to every one of the suffering million. (Those desiring to be cured completely of asthma must regularly and systematically use our Chyavanaprasana.)

**Price Re. 0-8-0 per bottle.**

## Abalasanjeevani

OR

### The Nectar for Female Diseases, Hysteria, etc.



Women suffer from varied diseases during the trying period of their lives from their 17th to 48th year. The most common and dangerous of

these is hysteria. Males of sedentary habits also are subject to this malady. Barrenness and calamity bring about such fits in women. Yawning, sudden watering of the eyes, palpitation of the heart, feeling a round hard thing in the throat, a general breakdown in strength are the signs that precede the disease. The patient becomes pale and the body and hands quiver, while the fits in which she laughs and cries soon follow. This continues sometimes for hours or even days. People take this to be a sign of evil spirits. The peculiarity to be noticed is that this closely resembles other diseases, and it is many times confounded with epileptic fits. There are, however, a few points for distinguishing it. Hysterical patients are usually in their senses, while in epileptic fits the patient loses conscience altogether. In epilepsy there is froth in the mouth, while that is not the case in hysteria. This medicine is a sovereign remedy for fits of all kinds.

**Price Re. 1-8-0. per bottle.**

**M.R.By. M. Appalaswami Naidu Garu,** 1st Class Hospital Assistant, Jubbulpore:— I have been using Abalasanjeevani for a patient who had been suffering from fits for the last 4 years. First bottle did not check the disease. Second bottle caused the fits to happen once in 15 days. Third bottle almost stopped the fits, which do not appear for the last one month. I convey this news to you happily.

## N a d i v r a n a n t a k a

OR

## Specific for Guinea Worm.

This most efficacious ointment for external use is a sure cure for Guinea Worm and the terrible pain resulting therefrom. The worm comes out within a short time and dies. There is no doubt that the swelling subsides and the patient finds complete relief within a few days.

**Price per phial As. 12.**

**Rai Sahib Pandit Uttam Naith, Esq.,** Nazim, Rajgarh State, C. I.:—I was thunderstruck when I found in ten minutes' time after its application that Guinea Worm came out, trickled down of its mouth the watery venom and died. Two or three applications have been quite sufficient to destroy the germ and remove the swelling. In course of two or three months I have cured about 150 cases and more are pouring in. In case there is no opening yet made by the worm, the first application in about 8 or 10 minutes makes one automatically, and the worm makes his appearance to die out to the surprise of the beholders.



This is a sovereign Remedy and worth its weight in gold and more. It has saved thousands of lives.



It is sure to save every life from falling a victim to this dire disease.

That most dreadful disease—Cholera—the very name of which strikes terror in the minds of many, is responsible for carrying off every year thousands as its victims. This dire disease is said to have had its origin at Pooree (Jagannath), where great crowds of people from all parts of the country go as pilgrims. The dirty habits of the people enable the disease to have a strong hold on them, and, in most cases, they originate the disease. When once the disease finds its way into a town, it begins to spread and, although the sanitary measures adopted in the town by the authorities go a great way in checking its growth and taking a deep root there, it is not sufficient in themselves to prevent the spread of the epidemic. Abstinence from food for a long time, unwholesome food, filthy habits, exposure directly to the disease, living in the open air for a long time during cold nights (especially after a hot day) are among the causes to this dire disease. Generally poor appetite, distaste, thirst, a state of uneasiness and lassitude precede the disease. In some cases watery motions (attended

with no pains, so that people generally neglect it) precede the attack. Sometimes without any of these or similar symptoms, violent vomitings and purgings set in, and the patient soon becomes weak and exhausted. The pulse becomes hardly perceptible, urine scanty, thirst excessive, skin wrinkled, eyes sunken, and death is sure to ensue if proper steps have not been taken and suitable medicine not administered at the proper time. Our Karpurathyarishtam is a sovereign remedy for this most terrible and cruel disease. Our successful treatment of many cases with this medicine for many years past, during which we have had the pleasure of saving the lives of many, assured us of its value as an **unfailing cure for Cholera**. We, therefore, feel it our duty to make it known to the public. Letters extolling its efficacy received in past years from respectable people residing in Madras, Bezwada, Bangalore, Bandar, Mysore, and many other distant parts of the country have given us great encouragement, and we thank God the Almighty Father for having enabled us to be a means of relief to so many people.

This medicine is also a sure and safe remedy in all cases of purgings and vomitings brought about by indigestion, long standing or recent. Cases of diarrhoea and dysentery, however severe in their type, will be cured in a short time by a proper use of it. In rooting out indigestion and restoring the stomach to its normal condition this is unequalled. No household should be without this invaluable medicine.

Priced very low so as to be accessible to all. Per bottle of six ounces of the mixture and a bottle of twelve Vishuchisanjeevani pills to be taken along with this mixture according to the directions only.

**As. 12, for 1 bottle and 12 pills.**

M.R.Ry. D. Lakshmipathi Rao Garu, B.A., B.L., Cumbum, Kurnool District:—I personally tried and found your cholera specific highly efficacious. Let not people be under the misapprehension that it is one of the so-called specifics usually advertised for the sake of lucre. It is my sincere opinion that it is an invaluable medicine which every household should have.



**M.R.Ry. D. Krishnayya Garu, Nandyal:**—The two sets of Cholera medicines reached me day before yesterday. Cholera is subsiding here. I shall find however an opportunity to use these also and let you know the result. The Vice-Chairman of the place tells me that your medicines used hitherto in two cases proved successful.

**Honorary Lieutenant and Subadar-Major M. V. Narayanaswami Mudaliar, Sirdhar Bahadur, Retired List:**—I do not find words to express the marvellous effects your world-renowned Cholera Cure produced on my daughter-in-law some time ago. In fact you rendered her mysterious relief, and saved her from the cruel hands of death, and in my family you will be remembered as the greatest benefactor in life until the eternal oblivion. Your Cholera Cure is indeed a "Life Restorer" and is worthy of commendation to every household.

**Kunhi Raman Menon Esq., Plague Supervisor, Tellicherry:**—Sometime back you have sent one set of Cholera medicines. I can confidently say that yours is one of the reliable remedies for Cholera. I have induced people in Chougbat Division also to send for your medicine (Karpurathyarishtam and Vishuchisanjeevani pills).

**M.R.Ry. V. A. Chellam Aiyer Avl., Sanitary Overseer, M.M.C:**—Your specific 'Karpurathyarishtam,' unlike the other specifics, has the excellent reactions in acting upon the urinary organs to secrete urine. Its smell and taste are quite agreeable. I would strongly recommend this specific to the public as the only best remedy for cholera. I certify that 95 per cent of the cases treated by me proved quite successful.

**M.R.Ry. R. Sreeramulu Sastry Garu, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, Madras:**—I am glad to say that the two cases of cholera in which I tried your medicines have been cured. One of them was a serious case rather, the motions stopping and then appearing after an interval of 24 hours."

**M.R.Ry. P. Ramanuja Chariar Avergal, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil and Municipal Chairman, Chingleput:**—I administered the medicines to 5 persons and all of them recovered. It did not fail even in a single case.

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**Greatest Discovery of the Age.**

**The new and ONLY Remedy for Plague.**

**Haimadi Panakam**

OR THE AYURVEDIC PLAGUE MIXTURE

AND

**Sata Dhouta Ghrita**

OR THE PLAGUE OINTMENT.

**PLAGUE!** O! What painful feelings are associated with it! How many families it has destroyed! How many young men and women of India have fallen victims to it! It is generally supposed that it is new to India. Imagination has been racked for inventing some sensible cause for the advent of this frightful disease into our land. All sorts of conjectures have been made. It has been traced to Hong-Kong, Mesopotamia, and by some even to Egypt, the cradle of all forms of *pestilence* in the world. The Police Commissioner of Bombay, by some process of reasoning best known to himself, has traced it to some unfortunate Sadhus or religious mendicants who yearly visit Bombay. Anyhow, the disease appeared



after the *Sadhus*, and the maxim *post hoc ergo propter hoc* was applied. But to anyone who has read any work on medicine written by our ancient Rishis, this disease appears quite familiar. Charaka, Susruta, Bahata, Madhava and several other eminent authors on medicine have devoted great portions of their works in giving minute description of the symptoms and method of treatment of several varieties of plague. They class it among infectious diseases. Some of them advocate segregation on much broader principles than those adopted by our benign Government at present. Evidently from the care devoted to describe this disease, it is quite clear that the sages battled with it in their time. This clearly shows that in the good old days, more than a thousand years ago, when several of the nations, now held up as models of civilization, were naked savages fighting for existence with several of their more formidable enemies, the great medical men of India were grappling with this formidable disease. Several of the prescriptions mentioned by the Rishis were prepared and tried in several cases of plague. The only two that have successfully cured all varieties of plague are those now introduced to the public, under the names of *Haimadi Panakam* or the Ayurvedic Plague Mixture and *Sata Dhouta Ghrita* or the Plague Ointment. A few doses of *Haimadi Panakam* miraculously cure all varieties of fever, whether it be plague, malarial or ordinary. The ointment subdues all inflammation in a short time. These remedies have been in use for more than nine years, and been used very successfully in several cases of plague at Bangalore and other places. They are perfectly harmless. No poisonous substances enter into their composition. They are simply made of Indian drugs and no harm can result from their use. A few of the several unsolicited testimonials are printed later on to show their efficacy. Directions accompany each bottle.

Prices as follow :—

|                                |           | R. A. P.   |
|--------------------------------|-----------|------------|
| Haimadi Panakam, large size    | ... 6 oz. | ... 1 0 0  |
| Sata Dhouta Ghritam            | ... 1 ,,  | ... 0 12 0 |
| Haimadi Panakam, half size     | ... 3 ,,  | ... 0 10 0 |
| Sata Dhouta Ghritam, half size | ... ½ ,,  | ... 0 8 0  |

# STATISTICAL STATEMENT

SHOWING THE

NAMES OF GENTLEMEN

WHO HAVE TRIED

OUR AYURVEDIC

*Plague Remedies.*

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CERTIFIED BY TEN YEARS

OF

WORLD'S EXPERIENCE

TO BE

Reliable, Curative, and a Safe Preventive when used  
in accordance with the directions that  
accompany every bottle of our

PLAGUE REMEDIES.

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Statistical Statement showing the names of Gentlemen who have tried our  
Ayurvedic Plague Remedies.

| Names of Gentlemen.                                                  | Town.                            | Date.     | Number Treated. | Number Cured. | Remarks quoted <i>verbatim</i> .            |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------|-----------------|---------------|---------------------------------------------|
| G. K. Swaminatham Pillay, Esq.,<br>Circle Inspector, on Plague Duty. | Kamalapuram,<br>Bellary Dt.      | 21-1-1905 | 45              | 45            |                                             |
| Mameen Fakruddin Saib, Esq.,<br>Chairman, Kadiri Union.              | Kadiri ...                       | 22-6-1904 | 4               | 4             |                                             |
| Lakshmi Narasimhaib, Esq., Head<br>Clerk, Plague Department.         | Bangalore ...                    | 16-1-1899 | 5               | 5             |                                             |
| T. S. Arunachela Aiyar, Esq.,<br>Plague Inspector.                   | Choranur, Bel-<br>lary District. | 30-7-1905 | 3               | 2             | Marvellously efficacious.                   |
| Mahomed Imamudin, Esq., Plague<br>Inspector, Sankarabanda Circle.    | Kammarchedu.                     | 20-6-1904 | 67              | 54            |                                             |
| V. Lakshmi Narayana Row, Esq.,<br>Plague Inspector.                  | Hirahadagalli.                   | 13-6-1904 | 5               | 5             | May also be used for all kinds of<br>fever. |
| A.M. Swamy, Esq., Plague Camp.                                       | Mysore ...                       | 26-2-1899 | 1               | 1             | Wonderful and instantaneous<br>cure.        |
| Prem Lal, Esq, Barrister-at-Law.                                     | Delhi ...                        | 23-1-1905 | 1               | 1             | Fever left in 1½ hour.                      |

Statistical Statement showing the names of Gentlemen who have tried our

Ayurvedic Plague Remedies—*continued*.

| Names of Gentlemen.                                | Town.                     | Date.      | Number Treated. | Number Cured. | Remarks quoted <i>verbatim</i> ,                             |
|----------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| P. K. Narayana Sastry, Esq., Taluk office.         | Kalyandrug ...            | 6-9-1904   | 3               | 3             | Completely cured.                                            |
| K. Virupaksha Reddi, Esq.                          | Chippigiri ...            | 20-9-1904  | 4               | 4             |                                                              |
| T. Meer Masthan Sabib, Esq.                        | Ragavapur ...             | 16-7-1904  | 14              | 9             |                                                              |
| Messrs. K. Meera Sabib Rowther & Co.               | Kotagiri ...              | 16-7-1904  | 1               | 1             |                                                              |
| Seshappa, Esq, Merchant                            | Bangalore ...             | 16-12-1898 | 7               | 7             |                                                              |
| P. Venkataramaih Chetti, Esq.                      | Vayalpad ...              | 9-10-1905  | 10              | 8             | Chritam also useful to all wounds and Panakam to all fevers. |
| C. Seshacharlu, Esq.                               | Kristnagiri ...           | 2-10-1905  | 3               | 2             | Really invaluable.                                           |
| K. Venkoba Rao, Esq.                               | Muddapuram, Bellary Dt.   | 4-10-1905  | 3               | 3             | Good effects.                                                |
| M. Ayyanra Mastri, Esq.                            | Rangoon                   | 30-9 1905  | 10              | 10            |                                                              |
| Muhammad Akbar, Esq.                               | Rangoon ...               | 29-9-1905  | 1               | 1             |                                                              |
| Ramdas Ganpatra Koppiker, Esq., Hospital Assistant | Haliyal, North Canara Dt. | 6-10-1905  | 2               | 1             |                                                              |



|                                                             |     |                                |     |            |    |    |                                                        |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|-----|--------------------------------|-----|------------|----|----|--------------------------------------------------------|
| J. A. Emin, Esq., Engineer                                  | ... | Rangoon                        | ... | 7-4-1905   | 2  | 2  | Really effective.                                      |
| J. P. D. Mello, Esq.                                        | ... | Santa Cruz, Bombay Presidency. | ... | 22-6-1905  | 1  | 1  |                                                        |
| B. Basdeo Narain Sinha Esq.                                 | ... | Darigonan                      | ... | 19-4-1905  | 50 | 50 |                                                        |
| An important Government Official                            | ... | Bangalore                      | ... | 22-11-1898 | 1  | 1  | Simply a marvellous remedy.                            |
| Messrs. E. Anderson & Co.                                   | ... | Rangoon                        | ... | 24-7-1905  | 1  | 1  | A wonderful effect.                                    |
| Babu Madhuranath Banerji, Esq. Vice-Chairman, Municipality. | ... | Bhabhua                        | ... | 11-8-1905  | 5  | 4  |                                                        |
| Rangaswamy Esq. Pensioned Subadar-Major, Babadur.           | ... | Bangalore                      | ... | 29-7-1905  | 2  | 2  | A very efficacious one and deserves recommendation.    |
| V. V. S. Avadhani, Esq. B. A. District Munsif.              | ... | Gooty                          | ... | 15-6-1904  | 1  | 1  |                                                        |
| K. Ramachandra Aiyar, Esq. Supervisor, P. W. D.             | ... | Polur                          | ... | 20-6-1904  | 3  | 3  | The best specific for this dreadful disease.           |
| Prince Kristna Urs, Esq.,                                   | ... | Fort, Mysore                   | ... | 3-4-1899   | 1  | 1  |                                                        |
| G. B. Mody Esq., Photographer                               | ... | Poona                          | ... | 14-6-1904  | 2  | 2  |                                                        |
| Gordon, Hadfield, Esq. District Forest Officer.             | ... | Ooty                           | ... | 6-10-1903  | 40 | 37 | You have laid humanity under a deep debt of gratitude. |

Statistical Statement showing the names of Gentlemen who have tried our  
Ayurvedic Plague Remedies.—*continued.*

| Names of Gentlemen.                                                                           | Town.          | Date.     | Number Treated. | Number Cured. | Remarks quoted verbatim.                      |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|-----------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| T. A. Pereira, Esq., Sub-Engineer...                                                          | Coonoor ...    | 7-8-1904  | 97              | 74            |                                               |
| Robert Bake, Esq. ... ..                                                                      | Kullakamby ... | 13-6-1904 | 2               | 1             | Great boon where medical aid is unprocurable. |
| Rai Sahib P. Uttum Nath, Esq.,<br>District Magistrate.                                        | Rajgarh ...    | 13-8-1905 | 18              | 18            |                                               |
| V. Subrahmanyam Pantulu, Esq.,<br>B. A., B.L., District Munsif.                               | Vellore ...    | 20-6-1904 | 2               | 2             |                                               |
| C. Ethirajulu Naidu, Esq., Overseer.                                                          | Hospet ...     | 10-4-1904 | 5               | 5             |                                               |
| Pandita Ratna Tharka Thirtha<br>Kasturi Rangachariar, Professor<br>of Sanscrit College.       | Mysore ...     | 6-4-1899  | 7               | 7             |                                               |
| K. Venkata Subbiah, Esq., Head<br>Clerk, Assistant Commissioner's<br>office, Salt Department. | Vellore ...    | 17-6-1904 | 12              | 11            | Invaluable.                                   |
| C. E. Suryanarayana Row, Esq.,<br>Clerk, Dy. Commissioner's Office.                           | Tumkur ...     | 8-10-1903 | 2               | 2             | Worth its weight in gold.                     |



|                                                                        |                  |     |           |    |    |                       |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|-----|-----------|----|----|-----------------------|
| C. Ethirajulu Naidu, Esq., Inspector of Works, Railway Lines.          | Hospet           | ... | 14-6-1904 | 50 | 30 |                       |
| A. F. Mayne, Esq, Proprietor, Ærated Water Factory.                    | Vellore          | ... | 1-10-1904 | 18 | 17 | Wonderful remedy.     |
| N. Venkata Row, Esq., Correspondence Clerk, Muzrai Secretary's Office. | Bangalore        | ... | 19-9-1898 | 3  | 3  | Relief was wonderful. |
| D. S. Ranga Row, Esq., Pleader.                                        | Avanashi         | ... | 18-2-1904 | 1  | 1  |                       |
| M. Venugopala Pillai, Esq., B.A., B.L., Pleader.                       | Coimbatore       | ... | 20-2-1904 | 1  | 1  |                       |
| T. Venkata Reddy, Esq., Head Clerk to T. K. Roy, Supdt., R.M.S.        | Rangoon          | ... | 3-8-1905  | 6  | 4  | Sovereign medicine.   |
| O. Madhava Row, Esq., Pleader ...                                      | Gooty            | ... | 3-9-1902  | 73 | 70 |                       |
| A. Narasiab, Esq., Retired Police Officer.                             | Polur            | ... | 21-6-1904 | 2  | 2  |                       |
| M. Balachandra Aiyar, Esq., 2nd Clerk, District Munsiff's Court.       | Vellore          | ... | 28-6-1904 | 1  | 1  | Wonderful effect.     |
| P. Subramania Aiyar, Esq., Head Master, B. L. S. School.               | Adirampatnam ... | ... | 31-8-1904 | 1  | 1  |                       |
| D. S. Ranga Row, Esq., Pleader ...                                     | Coimbatore       | ... | 19-6-1904 | 3  | 2  |                       |
| T. Venkoba Row, Esq., Head Master, Government A. V. School.            | Saragur          | ... | 7-3-1903  | 1  | 1  |                       |

Statistical Statement showing the names of Gentlemen who have tried our  
Ayurvedic Plague Remedies—continued.

| Names of Gentlemen.                                           | Town.             | Date.      | Number Treated | Number Cured. | Remarks quoted <i>verbatim</i> . |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|------------|----------------|---------------|----------------------------------|
| H. Narayana Row, Esq., B.A., B.L., Pleader.                   | Penukonda         | 22. 6.1904 | 1              | 1             |                                  |
| E. Venkataramiah, Esq., Pleader ...                           | Palmaner          | 6.10.1904  | 6              | 6             |                                  |
| M. Kristna Iyengar, Esq., First Grade Pleader.                | Mysore            | 13. 4.1899 | 3              | 3             | Efficacious remedy.              |
| B. Subba Row, Esq., F.T.S. ...                                | Mysore            | 13- 4.1899 | 3              | 3             | Charming effect.                 |
| Arunacheliab, Esq., Manager, C. N. Press.                     | Madras            | 27- 6.1899 | 1              | 1             |                                  |
| C. Ethirajulu Naidu, Esq., Inspector of Works, Railway Lines. | Hospet            | 30-10.1903 | 2              | 2             |                                  |
| T. Gopalacharlu, Esq., Clerk, Maharaja's Sanscrit College.    | Mysore            | 10-11.1903 | 1              | 1             |                                  |
| B. Seshagiri Iyah, Esq., Assistant Record-keeper.             | Kunigal           | 21-8.1905  | 3              | 3             | Infallible remedy.               |
| N. Subba Row, Esq., B.A. ...                                  | Nandiganapally... | 9-12 1898  | 3              | 3             |                                  |



|                                                                      |           |     |            |    |    |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-----|------------|----|----|
| Narasu Narayan, Esq., of Revenue Survey.                             | Bangalore | ... | 16-12-1898 | 12 | 12 |
| K. Narasimha Sastri, Esq., Professor, Maharaja's Sanscrit College.   | Bangalore | ... | 6-10-1903  | 5  | 5  |
| Y. Virupakshiah, Esq., Manager, Star Press.                          | Mysore    | ... | 1-3-1899   | 21 | 21 |
| K. S. S. Sastriar, Esq., L. Vilas ...                                | Mysore    | ... | 15-3-1899  | 1  | 1  |
| C. G. Mudaliar, Esq., Managing Proprietor, Savemi & Co.              | Rangoon   | ... | ...        | 6  | 6  |
| C. Subba Row, Esq., Treasurer ...                                    | Anantapur | ... | 24-7-1905  | 1  | 1  |
| C. E. Suryanarayana Row, Esq. ...                                    | Bangalore | ... | 9-8-1905   | 15 | 15 |
| M. Ramanujachariar, Esq., Proprietor, Victoria Jubilee Press.        | Chittoor  | ... | 4-5-1905   | 43 | 41 |
| K. Narasimha Sastri, Esq., Professor of Astronomy, Sanscrit College. | Bangalore | ... | 7-7-1904   | 5  | 5  |
| H. Doddaiya Avergal, Manager, Woods & Co.                            | Hassan    | ... | 19-10-1904 | 1  | 1  |
| T. Venkatcheliah, Esq., Store-keeper.                                | Mysore    | ... | 31-3-1899  | 1  | 1  |
| G. Jannayya, Esq. ...                                                | Rangoon   | ... | 28-8-1905  | 1  | 1  |

Infallible remedy.

Nector for Plague.

Best remedy.

Statistical Statement showing the names of Gentlemen who have tried our  
Ayurvedic Plague Remedies--continued.

| Names of Gentlemen.                                         | Town.         | Date.      | Number Treated. | Number Cured. | Remarks quoted <i>verbatim</i> .          |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|------------|-----------------|---------------|-------------------------------------------|
| K. Kristna Row, Esq., Karuam ...                            | Guntakal ...  | 2- 8-1905  | 15              | 15            | The medicine resembles the Sword of Indra |
| Mahbul Singh, Esq. ...                                      | Hissar ...    | 30- 7-1905 | 3               | 3             |                                           |
| C. Kristnamurti Sastri, Esq. ...                            | Davenhali ... | 1. 8-1905  | 2               | 2             | A boon to moffusil Plague Patients.       |
| S. Arunachalam Naicker, Esq., Clerk, Deacon Clark & Co. ... | Rangoon ...   | 21. 7-1905 | 5               | 5             |                                           |
| K. Vythialingam Pillai, Esq., Clerk, Audit Office ...       | Rangoon ...   | 21. 7-1905 | 3               | 2             |                                           |
| M. Varadaraja, Esq., Head Clerk, Gymkhana Club ...          | Rangoon ...   | 21. 4-1905 | 2               | 2             |                                           |
| C. P. Narayanaswami, Esq. ...                               | Ahlone ...    | 7. 4-1904  | 1               | 1             |                                           |
| Kristna Nath Chowdhry, Esq. ...                             | Patna ...     | 3. 8-1905  | 5               | 4             |                                           |
| C. Narahari, Esq. ...                                       | Tumkur ...    | 22- 8-1905 | 5               | 3             |                                           |
| C. Narayana Reddi, Esq. ...                                 | Vajalpad ...  | 23- 7-1905 | 4               | 4             |                                           |
| P. Sanjivi Naidu, Esq. ...                                  | Rangoon ...   | 21. 7-1905 | 14              | 12            |                                           |



|                                                                  |     |                        |     |           |    |    |                                       |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|------------------------|-----|-----------|----|----|---------------------------------------|
| K. Ponnurangam, Esq.                                             | ... | Rangoon                | ... | 4-8-1905  | 1  | 1  |                                       |
| M. Narain Singh, Esq.                                            | ... | Sasaram                | ... | 5-8-1905  | 10 | 5  |                                       |
| Subramaniam, Esq., Village Munsiff                               | ... | Karumarpet, Arni Talak | ... | 25-6-1904 | 7  | 6  | Well appreciated.                     |
| Ponnuwami Mudaliar, Esq.                                         | ... | Chetput                | ... | 25-6-1904 | 2  | 2  | Invaluable.                           |
| K. Siddalingappa, Esq., Sowcar                                   | ... | Hospet                 | ... | 18-6-1904 | 52 | 52 | Wonderful cure.                       |
| R. Rajagopaul Naidu, Esq., General Dealer and Special Magistrate | ... | Vellore                | ... | 18-6-1904 | 5  | 5  | Very satisfactory.                    |
| R. Padmanabha Naidu, Esq.                                        | ... | Ooty                   | ... | 4-6-1904  | 3  | 3  | Completely cured.                     |
| S. Sipakathulla Saheb, Esq., Shopkeeper                          | ... | Kristnagiri            | ... | 12-6-1904 | 20 | 10 |                                       |
| K. Desikachariar, Esq.                                           | ... | Kankanhalli            | ... | 13-7-1904 | 3  | 3  | Best for Plague and useful for Life.  |
| T. Sanjeeviah, Esq.                                              | ... | Balegondana            | ... | 30-9-1904 | 8  | 6  | Excellent medicine.                   |
| Mahomed Abdul Rawoof Saheb, Esq.                                 | ... | Vellore                | ... | 20-6-1904 | 5  | 4  | Thoroughly efficacious.               |
| Narasinga Row, Esq., of Muzrai Secretary's Office                | ... | Bangalore              | ... | 19-9-1898 | 1  | 1  | Recovered completely within 24 hours. |

Statistical Statement showing the names of Gentlemen who have tried our  
Ayurvedic Plague Remedies—*continued*.

| Names of Gentlemen.                                        | Town.                 | Date.      | Number Treated. | Number Cured. | Remarks quoted <i>verbatim</i> . |
|------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------------------------|
| E. Purushottama Anandagiri, Esq.                           | Mysore                | 18- 3-1899 | 28              | 26            | Unrivalled.                      |
| G. Mahomed Sheriff Saheb, Esq. ...                         | Coonoor               | 16- 6-1904 | 3               | 3             | Very effective.                  |
| Josya Bhimappa, Esq. ...                                   | Davanayakam-<br>keri. | 15- 6-1904 | 50              | 45            |                                  |
| T. M. Periaswami Pillai, Esq., Abkar<br>and General Agent. | Ooty                  | 15- 6-1904 | 30              | 25            | Best for Plague.                 |
| Gundappa, Esq., Sheristadar                                | Srinivasapur          | 1- 3-1902  | 2               | 2             |                                  |
| Chinnapullayya, Esq. ...                                   | Do.                   | 16- 6-1904 | 5               | 5             |                                  |
| R. Gurusami Achari, Esq.                                   | Aruvankod             | 17- 6-1904 | 5               | 5             | Complete success.                |
| T. B. Ponnusami, Esq.                                      | Coonoor               | 13- 6-1904 | 21              | 17            |                                  |
| H. R. Swami Row, Esq., Kulkarani.                          | Tandoor               | 11- 1-1903 | 7               | 7             |                                  |
| Jaji Sugarappa, Esq. ...                                   | Kampli                | 13- 1-1903 | 15              | 15            |                                  |
| C. M. Kuppuswami Naidu, Esq. ...                           | Bangalore             | 29- 6-1904 | 3               | 2             |                                  |



|                                                    |     |                       |     |            |    |    |
|----------------------------------------------------|-----|-----------------------|-----|------------|----|----|
| B. Ramachendra Chetty, Esq.                        | ... | Channapatna           | ... | 13. 6-1904 | 20 | 20 |
| N. B. Muniswami Gowd, Esq                          | ... | Hosur                 | ... | 14. 8-1904 | 3  | 3  |
| H. R. Swami Row, Esq. ...                          | ... | Tandoor               | ... | 26-12-1902 | 4  | 4  |
| Thiruvengadiah, Esq. ...                           | ... | Kondavaram-<br>petta. | ... | 10. 1-1903 | 1  | 1  |
| G. K. S. Rudraradhyā, Esq., Com-<br>mission Agent. | ... | Tarikere              | ... | 27. 6-1904 | 20 | 15 |
| S. R. Pattuswami Naick, Esq., and<br>another.      | ... | Ooty                  | ... | 28. 6-1904 | 27 | 26 |
| Jaji Sugarappa, Esq., General Mer-<br>chant.       | ... | Kampli                | ... | 13. 3-1903 | 30 | 20 |
| K. Venkoba Row, Esq.                               | ... | Do.                   | ... | 17. 4-1903 | 3  | 2  |
| E. Purushottam, Esq.; ...                          | ... | Mysore                | ... | 16. 2-1899 | 4  | 4  |
| An important Government official...                | ... | Do.                   | ... | 6. 4-1899  | 5  | 5  |

Infallible remedies.

# A few Unsolicited Testimonials

## FOR PLAGUE SPECIFICS.

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The Hon'ble Justice Sir S. Subramania Iyer, kt., C.I.E., Dewan Bahadur:—A remedy for Plague prepared by him has been appreciated even by Europeans.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur C. Jambulingam Mudaliar, B.A., M.L., C.I.E., Judge, City Civil Court, Madras:—His Plague specifics are reported to be efficacious.

Anantasami Rao, Esq., Under-Secretary to the Government of Mysore:—I found the mixture miraculously efficacious.

Prem Lal, Esq., Barrister-at-law, Delhi:—I have given your Plague mixture to a servant of mine who had 104° of fever and am glad to inform you that fever had left him in 1½ hours. He is quite well now.

J. A. Emin, Esq., Engineer, 34 Lewis Street, Rangoon:—Your medicines are really effective in curing Plague.

J. P. D'Mello, Esq., Village Khele, Kallian, Post Santa Cruz, Bombay Presidency:—I administered your (Panakam) medicine in three doses during night. The boy was alright.

Balakrishna Doss, Esq., son of Rai Sahib Jagadiah Rai, c.E., Delhi:—Your Plague medicine has gained a very good reputation in Delhi.

T. A. Pereira, Esq., Sub-Engineer, Coonoor:—The approximate number of cases in which the Haimadi Panakam was administered was 50 and about 36 or 37 were cured by it. It produces a very good effect in cases when the bubo appears at right arm-pit.

T. M. Ponnuswami Pillai, Esq., Treasurer, Currency Office, Rangoon:—If the Panakam should be promptly and carefully administered most of the Plague cases will be successful.

Mukund Lal, Esq., M.A., LL.B., Vakil, High Court, Delhi:—The 20 bottles of Plague remedies I took from you have done good.



**B. Basdeo Narain Simha, Esq.,** Zemindar, Bisavampori, Darigonan:—I have cured 50 patients from this medicine (Plague remedies).

**G. Sundara Rajah Aiyangar, Esq.,** Sub-Magistrate, Ambur:—I have tried the Panakam in hundreds of Plague cases with wonderful success in Ambur and other surrounding villages.

**G. Hadfield, Esq.,** District Forest Officer, Ooty:—As regards the efficacy of Mr. Gopalacharlu's Plague medicines, I am satisfied that it is a good remedy.

*N.B.—This letter was addressed to Dewan Bahadur P. Rajaratna Mudaliar, C.I.E., Inspector-General of Registration, Madras.*

**Robert Bake, Esq.,** Kallakamby, Ooty District:—I administered your specific Haimadi Panakam in two cases: one recovered. Both cases were of a virulent type. The ointment has the effect of dissolving the bubo, which is a great boon where medical aid is unprocurable.

**Mukund Lal, Esq., M.A., LL.B.,** Pleader, High Court, Delhi:—Your Haimadi Panakam has proved satisfactory in cases of Bubonic Plague.

**Rai Sahib Pandit Nand Lal, Esq.,** Extra Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Central India, Indore:—Those who tried them (your Plague remedies) here speak very favourably of them.

**Rai Sahib P. Uttum Nath, Esq.,** District Magistrate, Indore City, Central India:—It is no exaggeration to say that yours is a marvelous discovery—a great boon to mankind—and a second life to the sufferers. Words cannot express the obligations which the world should feel for the infallible and soothing remedy you have so carefully invented.

**V. V. S. Avadhani, Esq., B.A.,** District Munsiff, Gooty:—I treated with success my servant woman with your Plague medicine.

**K. Ramachandra Aiyar, Esq.,** Supervisor, P.W.D., Polur, North Arcot District:—I think you have found it the best specific for this dreadful disease (Plague).

**Rai Sahib P. Uttum Nath, Esq.,** District Magistrate, Raigarh:—I congratulate you for the receipt of a gold medal at the last Bombay Exhibition. Really you deserve the reward for the strenuous efforts you made in inventing the Plague specifics which the medical fraternity has

been so unsuccessful in giving out to the Public a sure and rampant medicine for the speedy and certain cure of the diabolical disease (Plague). I prescribed for 18 patients during my stay at Indore and all cured.

**Prince Krishna Urs, son of late Prince Subramania Raj Urs, Fort, Mysore :—**Only a few doses of the mixture were very effective.

**G. B. Mody, Esq., Photographer, Cantonment, Poona :—**None of the treatment proved a failure.

**Muthukumaraswami Mudaliar, Esq., B.A., Tamil and Telugu Interpreter, District Court, Rangoon :—**I have used your medicine (Plague remedies) and found it invariably efficacious.

**V. P. Srinivasa Aiyangar, Esq., B.A., Police Inspector, Wandiwash :—**It is a miraculous remedy for Plague cases and is a marvel of cheapness.

**T. A. Pereira, Esq., Sub-Engineer, Vellore :—**It has proved to be a great success.

**Mathura Prasad, Esq., Income-tax Head Clerk, Saran Collectorate, Chapra :—**Your Panakam is acting like Magic in Plague, fevers and it has cured many.

**Mathura Prasad, Esq., Muktyar, Bhabhua, Shahabad :—**Your Panakam and Ghritam proved to be efficacious in Plague cases. The effects were instantaneous and marvellous.

**T. V. Bangachariar, Esq., B.A., B.L., Pleader, Chittoor :—**Your Plague medicines have produced wonderful results.

**Khan Bahadur Bangi Abdul Khader Sahib :—**I have been giving your medicines free of cost to the poor and am glad to hear that all of them are relieved of their sufferings.

**H. Narayana Row, Esq., B.A., B.L., Pleader, Penukonda :—**The mixture was effective.

**M. Kristna Iyengar, Esq., First Grade Pleader, Mysore :—**It is a sure and efficacious remedy.

**N. Subba Row, Esq., B.A., from Nandiganapally, Goripidnoor Taluq :—**The Plague medicine has now been given to three patients. I am glad to write to you that they have all shown symptoms of recovery.



**V. L. Patchaiyappa Mudr., Esq.,** Tahsildar and Manager, Samasthanam, Camp Thachur, Arni:—I have administered your Plague medicine in a few cases of Plague that I came across and I am glad to say the patients recovered. The ointment for buboes is also very efficacious.

**A. F. Mayne, Esq.,** Proprietor, Pretoria Aerated Water Factory, Vellore:—I have with pleasure read and heard of the wonderful cures effected by your Plague Mixture and Ointment. A great friend of mine in Vellore says he has tried it on three patients and tells me that they are all doing well.

**V. Subramanyam Pantulu, Esq., B.A., B.L.,** District Munsiff, Vellore:—I freely and widely distributed your Plague medicine during the last Plague season at Vellore, and I can confidently affirm that in more than three-fourths of the cases in which your medicine was given, the patients recovered most wonderfully.

**Gordon Hadfield, Esq.,** District Forest Officer, Ootacamund:—The 30 bottles of Panakam and Ointment which I got from you were excellent and most efficacious. Out of nearly 40 cases I treated, 37 got all right, and by your discovering these valuable medicines, you have laid humanity under a deep debt of gratitude. I am sure that everyone who wants to escape death from Plague must have a bottle of your medicines and take them in time.

**J. Ramiah Pantulu, Esq., B.A., B.L.,** Deputy Collector, Jammalamadugu, Cuddapah District:—I gave your Panakam and it had good effect.

**V. Subrahmanyam Pantulu, Esq., B.A., B.L.,** District Munsiff, Vellore:—In almost all cases in which your Plague medicine has been taken from me for the Plague patients, the report was that they recovered.

**D. S. Ranga Rao, Esq.,** Pleader, Avanashi:—Your medicine has saved my young boy who was suffering from Plague fever.

**M. Venugopala Pillai, Esq., B.A., B.L.,** Pleader, Coimbatore:—I have heard of a case in which the Panakam has cured an old man of 65 years of age of Plague, and I am glad to say that your Plague medicines have a very good reputation in this district.

**L. Narasimha Mudaliar, Esq.**, Police Inspector, Mulakalacheruvu, Cuddapah District:—Your wonderful Plague remedies have been found efficacious in almost all cases where they were administered. It has saved, I dare say, 85 per cent.

**T. M. Sundaram Pillay, Esq.**, Tahsildhar, Palladam, Coimbatore District:—Your Haimadi Panakam seems to do good in bubonic cases.

**V. Ramasawmy Iyengar, Esq.**, Inspector of Police, Coimbatore Town:—I used Plague Mixture with success.

**L. Krishna Row, Esq.**, Superintendent of Police, Bangalore:—The Panakam is very highly praised for its curative properties and I can safely recommend its extended use in virulent type of Plague.

**Dr. M. Durgiah Pillay, Esq.**, c. m. s. Retired Medical Officer, Akola, Berar:— I tried your Haimadi Panakam on 3 or 4 cases and I am glad to say it had done them immense good, the first dose had reduced the temperature to 99° and pulled up the patients well.

**G. K. Swaminatham Pillay, Esq.**, Circle Inspector on Plague Duty, Kamalapuram, Bellary District:—I have already tried one of your Plague prescriptions (Haimadi Panakam) and was able enough to save about 45 (forty-five) lives.

**T. S. Shanmukham, Esq.**, Sanitary Inspector, Madura:—Some-time back I received your Plague Panakam and Ointment and found them very useful.

**Mameen Fakiruddin Saib, Esq.**, Chairman, Kadiri Union, Kadiri:—I have tried 4 cases of Plague by your Mixture, Haimadi Panakam. Those 4 cases were successful.

**M. N. Wagh, Esq.**, Ayurvedic Physician, Kohinur, Delhi:—I tried your Plague remedies on several plague cases. The medicine proved very useful and beneficial, I dare say that it is like Amrit for plague cases.

**Muhammad Beg Saib, Esq.**, District Board Member, Managing Director of the S. I. W. Agency, and Honorary Assistant Plague Officer, Yemmiganur, Bellary District:—I have very much pleasure to see the success of your Plague Mixture and Ointment.



**T. Ranga Rao Naidu Esq.**, District Sanitary Inspector, Kurnool:—Even ordinary fevers are being completely cured by *three* doses of your Plague Mixture.

**Mahomed Mamuddin Sahib. Esq.**, Plague Inspector, Rupengudi, Bellary District:—I tried your Plague remedies on many occasions and found them very effective.

**V. Lakshminarayana Rao, Esq.**, Plague Inspector, Hirahadagalli:—I have treated 5 cases of genuine bubonic type. When I used the Panakam, they were in delirium, speaking to themselves. By the regular use of the Panakam for two days the fever which reached 104° F. in the meanwhile, began to abate little by little, and on the third day the patients gained their consciousness and exhibited no virulent symptoms of the disease.

**C. Ramachendra Rao, Esq.**, Assistant Plague Inspector, Rupengudi, Bellary District:—I applied your medicine to many hopeless cases at Herial and Rupengudi and found wonderful success.

**T. S. Arunachella Aiyar, Esq.**, Plague Inspector, Chorapur, Bellary District:—Haimadi Panakam is marvellously efficacious in all kinds of obstinate plague cases.

**Muhammed Beg Saib, Esq.**, District Board Member, etc. Yemmiganur:—There is a sure hope; ninety per cent can succeed if people use your medicines, as per your instructions.

**Mahomed Imamuddin, Esq.**, Plague Inspector, Sankarabanda Circle, camp Kammarchedu:—With one bottle of Plague Mixture and one bottle of Plague Ointment I tried *seven* plague cases, out of which *four* cases were brought round. I remember to have tried 50 to 60 cases, about 50 persons were all right.

**An Hospital Assistant, Puttur:**—Your Plague medicine, viz. Haimadi Panakam is one of the best of remedies in the treatment of plague. I have experienced most admirable results with it in Plague cases.

## A FEW PRESS OPINIONS.

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**The Mysore Herald:**—Pandit D. Gopalacharlu's Syrup (Plague Mixture) and Ointment have secured a good name and wide publicity for efficacy.

**The Madras Times:**—In cases where the medicine (Haimadi Panakam) has been given, fever has immediately subsided and all Plague symptoms have disappeared.

**The Hindu, Madras:**—The efficacy of Pandit D. Gopalacharlu's Plague remedy is recognized as a certain panacea by the public.

**The Hindu, Madras:**—Pandit D. Gopalacharlu, the well-known Ayurvedic Doctor of Madras, has succeeded in finding out an excellent specific for Plague.

**The Hindu, Madras:**—The Pandit is the first among the Ayurvedic Doctors to take into his head to discover an effectual remedy and to succeed in grappling with the problem.

A correspondent of **The Hindu, Madras**, writes from Vayalpad:—I am glad to state that the Pandit's medicines have proved efficacious. The fever has almost disappeared and no traces are visible of the bubo.

A correspondent of **The Hindu, Madras**, writes from Vayalpad:—Pandit Gopalacharlu's Ointment came in for rescue. Two or three lepanams suppressed the buboes.

**The Madras Mail:**—Pandit D. Gopalacharlu is well-known throughout the Southern Presidency for his Plague remedies.

**The Mysore Standard:**—Pandit D. Gopalacharlu has successfully placed before the public a curative agent, which is not less certain in its effects than other cures in better-known diseases. We have had an opportunity of testing the effect of his Plague cure lately and gladly bear testimony to its undoubted value.

A correspondent of **The Hindu, Madras:**—It is much to be regretted that this rising town (Chittoir) and head-quarters of the Collector and Judge, should have been attacked by Plague. Some patriot of Chittoor may supply 100 bottles of Pandit Gopalacharlu's Specifics *gratis*.



# PRICE LIST

OF

Ayurveda Marthanda Bhisangmani

Pandit D. GOPALACHARLU'S

GENERAL SHASTRAIC

**Ayurvedic Medicines.**

## FEVERS.

(SIMPLE, CONTINUED, REMITTENT, INTERMITTENT, MALARIAL, RELAPSING, etc.)

|                        |           |     |     |     | Rs. | A. | P. |
|------------------------|-----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|
| Jwarankusam            | pills 6   | ... | ... | ... | 0   | 6  | 0  |
| Maha Jwarankusam       | "         | ... | ... | ... | 0   | 8  | 0  |
| Pancha Vaktrarasam     | "         | ... | ... | ... | 0   | 4  | 0  |
| Taruna Jvaramurari     | "         | ... | ... | ... | 0   | 6  | 0  |
| Manini Vasantam        | "         | ... | ... | ... | 0   | 4  | 0  |
| Sita Kesarirasam       | "         | ... | ... | ... | 0   | 6  | 0  |
| Svachanda Bhyrava      | "         | ... | ... | ... | 0   | 6  | 0  |
| Rama Banarasam         | "         | ... | ... | ... | 1   | 8  | 0  |
| Vyshnavarasam          | "         | ... | ... | ... | 0   | 4  | 0  |
| Vatagnikumara          | "         | ... | ... | ... | 1   | 8  | 0  |
| Sitamsurasam           | "         | ... | ... | ... | 0   | 8  | 0  |
| Laghusudarsana Churna, | powders 6 | ... | ... | ... | 0   | 3  | 0  |
| Maha Sudarsana Churna  | "         | ... | ... | ... | 0   | 4  | 0  |
| Panchanimba Churna     | "         | ... | ... | ... | 0   | 4  | 0  |

SIMPLE, CONTINUED. Etc.—*contd.*

|                                     |     |     |     | RS. | A. | P. |
|-------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|
| Asvagandhabalalaksha Thaila, Seer 1 | ... | ... | ... | 5   | 0  | 0  |
| Laksha Thailam,                     | „   | ... | ... | 3   | 0  | 0  |
| Sahadeva Thailam,                   | „   | ... | ... | 2   | 0  | 0  |
| Takra Thailam,                      | „   | ... | ... | 2   | 0  | 0  |
| Angaraka Thailam,                   | „   | ... | ... | 2   | 0  | 0  |
| Shatpala Ghrita,                    | „   | ... | ... | 2   | 0  | 0  |
| Kiratadi Panakam, Oz. 6             | ... | ... | ... | 1   | 0  | 0  |
| Panchatikta Panakam,                | „   | ... | ... | 2   | 0  | 0  |
| Panchatiktarishta,                  | „   | ... | ... | 2   | 0  | 0  |
| Amrutarishta,                       | „   | ... | ... | 2   | 0  | 0  |
| Kiratarishta,                       | „   | ... | ... | 3   | 0  | 0  |

## TYPHUS AND TYPHOID FEVERS.

|                        |         |     |     |   |    |   |
|------------------------|---------|-----|-----|---|----|---|
| Mrutasanjevanirasa,    | Pills 6 | ... | ... | 1 | 8  | 0 |
| Kalakutarasa,          | „       | ... | ... | 1 | 8  | 0 |
| Pratapalankesvara      | „       | ... | ... | 1 | 0  | 0 |
| Pralayanalarudrarasa,  | „       | ... | ... | 1 | 0  | 0 |
| Sannipata Bhyravi,     | „       | ... | ... | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Kasturi Vati,          | „       | ... | ... | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Bruhatkasturi Bhyrava, | „       | ... | ... | 1 | 4  | 0 |
| Simha Pratipalana,     | „       | ... | ... | 4 | 0  | 0 |
| Ekamurtirasa,          | „       | ... | ... | 0 | 12 | 0 |

## DIARRHŒA WITH FEVER.

|                     |         |     |     |   |   |   |
|---------------------|---------|-----|-----|---|---|---|
| Ananda Bhyravarasa, | Pills 6 | ... | ... | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Kanakasundararasa,  | „       | ... | ... | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Hriberadyavaleha,   | Oz. 6   | ... | ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |

## DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.

|                       |         |     |     |   |    |   |
|-----------------------|---------|-----|-----|---|----|---|
| Atisaragajakesari,    | Pills 6 | ... | ... | 0 | 8  | 0 |
| Grahani Vajrakavatam, | „       | ... | ... | 1 | 0  | 0 |
| Dadima Vati,          | „       | ... | ... | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Ghanasaravati         | „       | ... | ... | 0 | 8  | 0 |
| Bolakavati.           | „       | ... | ... | 1 | 8  | 0 |



DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY—*contd.*

|                           |           |     |     | Rs. A. P. |
|---------------------------|-----------|-----|-----|-----------|
| Jatiphala Vati,           | pills 6   | ... | ... | 0 12 0    |
| Chitrakadi Vati,          | "         | ... | ... | 0 6 0     |
| Kesari Vati,              | "         | ... | ... | 0 12 0    |
| Hemadi Vati,              | "         | ... | ... | 0 8 0     |
| Vridhagangadhara Churnam, | powders 6 | ... | ... | 0 8 0     |
| Gangadhara Churnam,       | "         | ... | ... | 0 6 0     |
| Jatiphaladi do.           | "         | ... | ... | 0 8 0     |
| Shadanga Ghrita,          | seer 1    | ... | ... | 2 0 0     |
| Kutajavaleha,             | "         | ... | ... | 2 0 0     |
| Kutajarishta,             | oz. 6     | ... | ... | 2 0 0     |
| Ahiphenasava,             | " 1       | ... | ... | 0 12 0    |
| Bhunimbadi Kshara,        | " 1       | ... | ... | 1 0 0     |
| Bhallataka Kshara         | " 1       | ... | ... | 1 0 0     |

PILES, BLIND OR BLEEDING.

|                    |         |     |     |        |
|--------------------|---------|-----|-----|--------|
| Nagaradimoduka,    | pills 6 | ... | ... | 0 8 0  |
| Kankayana Moduka,  | "       | ... | ... | 0 12 0 |
| Bruhatchuranavati, | "       | ... | ... | 0 8 0  |
| Suranavati,        | "       | ... | ... | 0 6 0  |
| Sowranasava,       | oz. 6   | ... | ... | 2 0 0  |
| Kalyanaka Kshara,  | " 1     | ... | ... | 1 0 0  |

INDIGESTION, CONSTIPATION, DYSPEPSIA,  
CHOLERA, Etc.

|                        |           |     |     |        |
|------------------------|-----------|-----|-----|--------|
| Vartaka Ghutika        | pills 6   | ... | ... | 0 6 0  |
| Bhuktanjari Vati,      | "         | ... | ... | 0 6 0  |
| Vishuchi Vidhvamsini,  | "         | ... | ... | 0 6 0  |
| Sudarsanalaṅṛna,       | powders 6 | ... | ... | 0 6 0  |
| Agni Jananivati,       | pills 6   | ... | ... | 0 8 0  |
| Sankhakavati,          | "         | ... | ... | 0 8 0  |
| Mahasankhakavati,      | "         | ... | ... | 0 12 0 |
| Hutasanarasa,          | "         | ... | ... | 0 6 0  |
| Amruta Sanjeevanivati, | "         | ... | ... | 0 6 0  |
| Kravyadarasa,          | "         | ... | ... | 0 8 0  |
| Svarna Kravyadarasa,   | "         | ... | ... | 2 0 0  |

INDIGESTION, CONSTIPATION—*contd.*

|                            |           |     |     |     | Rs. | A. | P. |
|----------------------------|-----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|
| Bhaskaralavanā,            | powders 6 | ... | ... | ... | 0   | 6  | 0  |
| Agnimukha,                 | "         | ... | ... | ... | 0   | 6  | 0  |
| Vysvanara Churna,          | "         | ... | ... | ... | 0   | 6  | 0  |
| Karpurasava,               | ounces 3  | ... | ... | ... | 2   | 0  | 0  |
| Sudarsanarishta            | " 6       | ... | ... | ... | 1   | 0  | 0  |
| Bilwadi Lehyam,            | seer 1    | ... | ... | ... | 2   | 8  | 0  |
| Khandarudraka Lehyam,      | " 1       | ... | ... | ... | 2   | 0  | 0  |
| Sarapunkha Bilvadi Lehyam, | 1         | ... | ... | ... | 2   | 8  | 0  |

## VOMITING, Etc.

|                  |           |     |     |     |   |   |   |
|------------------|-----------|-----|-----|-----|---|---|---|
| Jambira Panaka,  | ounces 6  | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Dadima Panaka    | "         | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| Mayuradi Kshara, | powders 6 | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Pytyantakarasa,  | pills 6   | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 6 | 0 |

## WORMS, Etc.

|                   |         |     |     |     |   |   |   |
|-------------------|---------|-----|-----|-----|---|---|---|
| Vidanga Ghrita,   | seer 1  | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Akhuparai Ghrita, | " 1     | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Krimighatinivati, | pills 6 | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 6 | 0 |

## ANAEMIA, Etc.

|                     |           |     |     |     |   |    |   |
|---------------------|-----------|-----|-----|-----|---|----|---|
| Punarnava Mandura,  | pills 6   | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Navayasa Loha,      | "         | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Hamsamandura,       | "         | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 0  | 0 |
| Rajitaloharasayana, | "         | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 8  | 0 |
| Kasisa Sindhura,    | powders 6 | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Pandi cinthamani,   | "         | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 8  | 0 |

## HAEMORRHAGE, Etc.

|                  |           |     |     |     |   |   |   |
|------------------|-----------|-----|-----|-----|---|---|---|
| Vasa Ghritam,    | seer 1    | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 8 | 0 |
| Durvadi Ghritam, | "         | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Usirasaya,       | ounces 3  | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| Eladi Vati,...   | pills 6   | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Eladi Churnam    | powders 6 | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 6 | 0 |



**CONSUMPTION, PHTHISIS, Etc.**

|                         |           |     |     | Rs. | A. | P. |
|-------------------------|-----------|-----|-----|-----|----|----|
| Thrailokya Chintamani,  | pills 6   | ... | ... | 3   | 0  | 0  |
| Lakshmi Vilasarasam,    | "         | ... | ... | 1   | 8  | 0  |
| Vasanta Kusumakaram,    | "         | ... | ... | 3   | 0  | 0  |
| Purna Chendrodaya,      | "         | ... | ... | 1   | 8  | 0  |
| Lohamrutam,             | "         | ... | ... | 1   | 8  | 0  |
| Haranetrarasa,          | "         | ... | ... | 1   | 8  | 0  |
| Pranatranarasa,         | "         | ... | ... | 1   | 8  | 0  |
| Hema Mrugankarasa,      | "         | ... | ... | 3   | 0  | 0  |
| Svarnamalini,           | "         | ... | ... | 1   | 8  | 0  |
| Ayaswarnasindhura,      | powders 6 | ... | ... | 2   | 0  | 0  |
| Mowktika Bhasma         | "         | ... | ... | 2   | 8  | 0  |
| Vasavaleha,             | seer 1    | ... | ... | 2   | 8  | 0  |
| Bruhadvasavaleha,       | "         | ... | ... | 3   | 0  | 0  |
| Chagaladi Ghritam,      | "         | ... | ... | 4   | 0  | 0  |
| Bruhachagaladi Ghritam, | "         | ... | ... | 5   | 0  | 0  |
| Vasa Kushmandam,        | "         | ... | ... | 2   | 8  | 0  |
| Drakshadi Lehyam,       | "         | ... | ... | 4   | 0  | 0  |
| Agastya Hareetaki       | "         | ... | ... | 3   | 0  | 0  |
| Maha Chandanadi Tailam, | "         | ... | ... | 5   | 0  | 0  |
| Parasara Ghritam,       | "         | ... | ... | 2   | 12 | 0  |
| Draksharishtam,         | ounces 6  | ... | ... | 3   | 0  | 0  |
| Asvagandhasava,         | "         | ... | ... | 1   | 8  | 0  |
| Satavariasava,          | "         | ... | ... | 1   | 8  | 0  |

**BRONCHITIS, COUGH, Etc.**

|                        |           |     |     |   |    |   |
|------------------------|-----------|-----|-----|---|----|---|
| Rasa Bhupati           | pills 6   | ... | ... | 2 | 0  | 0 |
| Swarna Bhupati         | "         | ... | ... | 2 | 8  | 0 |
| Pravala Bhasma No. 1,  | powders 6 | ... | ... | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Pravala Bhasma, No. 2, | "         | ... | ... | 0 | 6  | 0 |
| Sukti Bhasma,          | "         | ... | ... | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Chorasava,             | ounce 1   | ... | ... | 1 | 8  | 0 |
| Dusparsasava,          | "         | ... | ... | 1 | 0  | 0 |
| Kushtasava,            | "         | ... | ... | 1 | 0  | 0 |
| Kanakasava             | "         | ... | ... | 1 | 8  | 0 |
| Bhruguharitaki,        | seer 1    | ... | ... | 3 | 0  | 0 |

BRONCHITIS, COUGH, Etc.—*contd.*

|                                 |     |     | RS. | A. | P. |
|---------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|----|----|
| Vasa Chandanadi Thailam, seer 1 | ... | ... | 4   | 0  | 0  |
| Rasnadi Ghritam,                | „   | ... | 3   | 0  | 0  |
| Kantakari „                     | „   | ... | 3   | 8  | 0  |

## ASTHMA, Etc.

|                                |     |     |   |    |   |
|--------------------------------|-----|-----|---|----|---|
| Thrailokya Chintamani, pills 6 | ... | ... | 3 | 0  | 0 |
| Swasa Bhyravarasa,             | „   | ... | 1 | 8  | 0 |
| Swasa Kutararasa,              | „   | ... | 1 | 4  | 0 |
| Vykranta Bhasma, powders 6     | ... | ... | 1 | 4  | 0 |
| Talaka Sindhura,               | „   | ... | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Kasasvasa Vidravana,           | „   | ... | 2 | 0  | 0 |
| Swasa Kesari,                  | „   | ... | 2 | 0  | 0 |
| Kanakasava, ounces 3           | ... | ... | 1 | 8  | 0 |
| Vasarishta,                    | „   | ... | 1 | 8  | 0 |
| Kanakarishhta,                 | „   | ... | 1 | 8  | 0 |
| Kantakaryava Leha, seer 1      | ... | ... | 3 | 0  | 0 |
| Bhargnyava Leha,               | „   | ... | 2 | 0  | 0 |
| Bhargni Guda,                  | „   | ... | 2 | 0  | 0 |

## LOSS OF VOICE, Etc.

|                         |     |     |   |   |   |
|-------------------------|-----|-----|---|---|---|
| Vyaghri Ghritam, seer 1 | ... | ... | 2 | 8 | 0 |
| Mrugu Madava Leha,      | „   | ... | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Asvagandhadi Ghritam,   | „   | ... | 2 | 8 | 0 |

## INSANITY, HYSTERIA, EPILEPSY, Etc.

|                            |     |     |   |   |   |
|----------------------------|-----|-----|---|---|---|
| Krushnadi Anjanam, tola 1  | ... | ... | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Thriyushanadi Anjanam,     | „   | ... | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Chaitasa Ghritam, seer 1   | ... | ... | 2 | 8 | 0 |
| Maha Pysacha Ghritam,      | „   | ... | 3 | 8 | 0 |
| Saraswata Ghritam,         | „   | ... | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Kushmanda Ghritam,         | „   | ... | 3 | 8 | 0 |
| Brahmi Ghritam,            | „   | ... | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Bruhatpanchagavya Ghritam, | „   | ... | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Mahachaitasa Ghritam,      | „   | ... | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Palankashadi Thailam,      | „   | ... | 2 | 8 | 0 |
| Brahmi Panakam, ounces 6   | ... | ... | 0 | 8 | 0 |



## NERVOUS DISEASES.

(Paralysis, Gout, Rheumatism, Hysteria, Insanity, Infantile Paralysis, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Lumbago, etc., Mahavatams.)

|                          |           |     |     |     | RS. | A. | P. |
|--------------------------|-----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|
| Panchagni Kumara,        | pills 6   | ... | ... | ... | 1   | 8  | 0  |
| Yogindrarasa,            | "         | ... | ... | ... | 1   | 4  | 0  |
| Rasarajarasa,            | "         | ... | ... | ... | 1   | 4  | 0  |
| Maha Vatarakshasa,       | "         | ... | ... | ... | 1   | 8  | 0  |
| Vata Vidhwamsini,        | "         | ... | ... | ... | 1   | 8  | 0  |
| Vata Gajankusa,          | "         | ... | ... | ... | 1   | 8  | 0  |
| Yogaraja Guggulu,        | "         | ... | ... | ... | 1   | 12 | 0  |
| Vatari Guggulu,          | "         | ... | ... | ... | 0   | 10 | 0  |
| Triphala Moduka Guggulu, | "         | ... | ... | ... | 0   | 6  | 0  |
| Rasna Guggulu,           | "         | ... | ... | ... | 0   | 8  | 0  |
| Parada Bhasma,           | powders 6 | ... | ... | ... | 1   | 0  | 0  |
| Vishatinduka Asava,      | ounce 1   | ... | ... | ... | 1   | 8  | 0  |
| Chitrakady Asava,        | "         | ... | ... | ... | 1   | 0  | 0  |
| Satavari Thailam,        | seer 1    | ... | ... | ... | 4   | 0  | 0  |
| Vishamushti Thailam,     | "         | ... | ... | ... | 4   | 0  | 0  |
| Arakakshira do.          | "         | ... | ... | ... | 2   | 8  | 0  |
| Masha Thailam,           | "         | ... | ... | ... | 3   | 0  | 0  |
| Prasarani Thailam,       | "         | ... | ... | ... | 3   | 0  | 0  |
| Kubja Prasarani Thailam, | "         | ... | ... | ... | 3   | 0  | 0  |
| Bala Thailam,            | "         | ... | ... | ... | 4   | 0  | 0  |
| Ketaki Thailam,          | "         | ... | ... | ... | 3   | 0  | 0  |
| Vijaya Bhyrava Thailum,  | ounce 1   | ... | ... | ... | 1   | 0  | 0  |

## GASTRALGIA, Etc

|                            |           |     |     |     |   |    |   |
|----------------------------|-----------|-----|-----|-----|---|----|---|
| Sulantakarasa,             | pills 6   | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Sulagaja Kesari,           | "         | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 8  | 0 |
| Chitrakadi Vati,           | "         | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 6  | 0 |
| Bruhat Chatavari Mandurum, | "         | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Amruta Mandurum,           | "         | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 8  | 0 |
| Guda Manduram,             | "         | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 8  | 0 |
| Kushmanda Ksharam,         | powder 6  | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 6  | 0 |
| Narikela Ksharam           | ounce 1   | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 0  | 0 |
| Panchasàma Churna,         | powders 6 | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 6  | 0 |
| Sankha Bhasma,             | "         | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 6  | 0 |

**ABDOMINAL AND PELVIC TUMOURS, Etc.**

|                     |           |     |     |     | Rs. | A. | P. |
|---------------------|-----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|
| Gulmakalanalarasa,  | pills 6   | ... | ... | ... | 0   | 12 | 0  |
| Negeswararasa       | "         | ... | ... | ... | 0   | 8  | 0  |
| Kankayana Gutika    | "         | ... | ... | ... | 0   | 8  | 0  |
| Ksharashtakam,      | powders 6 | ... | ... | ... | 0   | 12 | 0  |
| Bhallataká Ksharam, | "         | ... | ... | ... | 0   | 12 | 6  |
| Pippalyadi Ksharam, | "         | ... | ... | ... | 0   | 12 | 0  |

**SPLEEN AND LIVER COMPLAINTS  
(MAHODARAMS), Etc.**

|                                |           |     |     |     |    |   |   |
|--------------------------------|-----------|-----|-----|-----|----|---|---|
| Sankahadravaka,                | ounce 1   | ... | ... | ... | 4  | 0 | 0 |
| Lavana Panchakadravaka,        | „ 1       | ... | ... | ... | 2  | 0 | 0 |
| Yakrutplihari,                 | „         | ... | ... | ... | 3  | 0 | 0 |
| Indravavuni Thailam,           | seer 1    | ... | ... | ... | 2  | 8 | 0 |
| Lasúna Thailam,                | „         | ... | ... | ... | 4  | 0 | 0 |
| Maha Lasunadi Yerandi Thailam, | seer 1    | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Bindu Gritam                   | „         | ... | ... | ... | 4  | 0 | 0 |
| Sunhikshira Ghritam,           | „         | ... | ... | ... | 8  | 0 | 0 |
| Abhaya Modukam,                | powders 6 | ... | ... | ... | 0  | 6 | 0 |
| Sudarsana Lavana,              | „         | ... | ... | ... | 0  | 6 | 0 |
| Surapunka Kshara,              | „         | ... | ... | ... | 0  | 6 | 0 |
| Palasa Kshara                  | „         | ... | ... | ... | 0  | 6 | 0 |

**HEART DISEASES, Etc.**

|                 |           |     |     |     |   |   |   |
|-----------------|-----------|-----|-----|-----|---|---|---|
| Baladi Ghritam, | seer 1    | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Arjuna Ghritam, | „         | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Arjuua Ksharam, | powders 6 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Simhasyam,      | „         | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |

**DYSURIA, RETENTION OF URINE, Etc.**

|                            |         |     |     |     |   |   |   |
|----------------------------|---------|-----|-----|-----|---|---|---|
| Pashana Vajrarasa.         | pills 6 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Tarakeswarasa,             | „       | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| Mutra Kruchantakarasa,     | „       | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Trikantakadi Ghritam,      | seer 1  | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Vidari Ghritam,            | „       | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Truna Panchamuladi Ghritam | „       | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 0 | 0 |



**DYSURIA, RETENTION OF URINE, Etc.—contd.**

|                     |           |     |     |     | Rs. | A. | P. |
|---------------------|-----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|
| Varunadi Ghritam    | pills 6   | ... | ... | ... | 2   | 0  | 0  |
| Apamargakshara,     | powders 6 | ... | ... | ... | 0   | 8  | 0  |
| Mocha Kshara,       | "         | ... | ... | ... | 0   | 6  | 0  |
| Mulaka Kshara,      | "         | ... | ... | ... | 0   | 8  | 0  |
| Tila Kshara,        | "         | ... | ... | ... | 0   | 8  | 0  |
| Swetabhraka Bhasma, | "         | ... | ... | ... | 0   | 6  | 0  |

**GONORRHOEA DIABETES, Etc.**

|                        |           |     |     |     |   |    |   |
|------------------------|-----------|-----|-----|-----|---|----|---|
| Chendraprabhavati,     | pills 6   | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Mehanadarasa,          | "         | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 0  | 0 |
| Chendrakalarasa,       | "         | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 0  | 0 |
| Sukramatrukavati,      | "         | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 0  | 0 |
| Mehantakarasa,         | "         | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 8  | 0 |
| Vasantakusumakara,     | "         | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 0  | 0 |
| Mahavangeswara,        | "         | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 8  | 0 |
| Vangarajeeya,          | "         | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 0  | 0 |
| Shadguna,              | "         | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 0  | 0 |
| Gokshuradi Guggulu,    | "         | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Krishnabhrakasindhura, | powders 6 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 8  | 0 |
| Sidhabhraka,           | "         | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 0  | 0 |
| Nagabhasma,            | "         | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 8  | 0 |
| Vangabhasma,           | "         | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Trivangabhasma,        | "         | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Amrutasatvam,          | "         | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Dadimadi Ghritam,      | seer 1    | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 0  | 0 |
| Madhusnuhi Rasayanam,  | "         | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 0  | 0 |
| Sigru Pushparasayanam, | "         | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 0  | 0 |

**DROPSY, Etc.**

|                      |           |     |     |     |   |   |   |
|----------------------|-----------|-----|-----|-----|---|---|---|
| Kantavallabharasa,   | pills 6   | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| Loharasayanam,       | "         | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| Tambroloharasayanam, | "         | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| Razarat              | "         | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Iyassindhuram,       | powders 6 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Kanthasindhuram,     | "         | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| Tikshana Loha,       | "         | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 4 | 0 |

**DROPSY, Etc.—contd.**

|                |           |     |     | Rs. A. P. |
|----------------|-----------|-----|-----|-----------|
| Punarnavasava, | ounces 4  | ... | ... | 3 0 0     |
| Iyamandura,    | powders 6 | ... | ... | 1 0 0     |
| Dugdhavati,    | pills 6   | ... | ... | 0 12 0    |

**HYDROCELE, HERNIA, Etc.**

|                              |          |     |     |        |
|------------------------------|----------|-----|-----|--------|
| Rasnadi Kvadha,              | ounces 3 | ... | ... | 2 0 0  |
| Maha Lasunadyaranda Thailam, | seer 1   | ... | ... | 10 0 0 |
| Lasuna Thailm,               | ,,       | ... | ... | 4 0 0  |
| Darvi Lepam,                 | ,,       | ... | ... | 2 0 0  |

**DISEASES OF THE THYROID AND LYMPHATIC  
GLANDS, Etc.**

|                     |         |     |     |        |
|---------------------|---------|-----|-----|--------|
| Kanchanara Guggulu, | pills 6 | ... | ... | 0 12 0 |
| Amrutadi Tailam,    | seer 1  | ... | ... | 3 0 0  |
| Kanadi Lepam,       | ,,      | ... | ... | 2 0 0  |
| Suradaru Lepam      | ounce 1 | ... | ... | 0 8 0  |

**FISTULA, Etc.**

|                        |         |     |     |        |
|------------------------|---------|-----|-----|--------|
| Nishpandana Thailam,   | seer 1  | ... | ... | 2 0 0  |
| Nisadi Thailam,        | ,,      | ... | ... | 2 0 0  |
| Navakarishika Guggulu, | pills 6 | ... | ... | 0 12 0 |
| Vranagajankusa,        | ,,      | ... | ... | 1 0 0  |

**SYPHILIS AND VENEREAL DISEASES, Etc.**

|                        |           |     |     |        |
|------------------------|-----------|-----|-----|--------|
| Karanjati Ghritam,     | seer 1    | ... | ... | 2 0 0  |
| Agara Dhumadi Thailam, | ,,        | ... | ... | 2 0 0  |
| Navagraharasa,         | powders 6 | ... | ... | 1 0 0  |
| Sindhuradi Lepam,      | tola 1    | ... | ... | 0 8 0  |
| Hinguladi Lepam,       | tola 1    | ... | ... | 0 8 0  |
| Upadamsamkusam,        | ,,        | ... | ... | 0 12 0 |
| Tilabhalataka Leha,    | seer 1    | ... | ... | 3 0 0  |
| Rasabhallataka Leha,   | ,,        | ... | ... | 4 0 0  |
| Vijayabhirava Tailam,  | oz. 1     | ... | ... | 2 0 0  |



**LEPROSY AND OTHER SKIN DISEASES, Etc.**

|                               |           |     |     | Rs. | A. | P. |
|-------------------------------|-----------|-----|-----|-----|----|----|
| Swayambhuva Guggulu,          | pills 6   | ... | ... | 1   | 0  | 0  |
| Amruta Bhallatakava Leha,     | seer 1    | ... | ... | 5   | 0  | 0  |
| Panchatiktaka Guggulu Ghrita, | ,,        | ... | ... | 8   | 0  | 0  |
| Mahatiktaka Ghritam,          | ,,        | ... | ... | 6   | 0  | 0  |
| Kasisadi Ghritam,             | ,,        | ... | ... | 4   | 0  | 0  |
| Kaisoraka Guggulu,            | pills 6   | ... | ... | 0   | 12 | 0  |
| Vataraktantakarasa,           | ,,        | ... | ... | 1   | 0  | 0  |
| Amrutadi Ghritam,             | seer 1    | ... | ... | 2   | 0  | 0  |
| Mahapinda Thailam,            | ,,        | ... | ... | 4   | 0  | 0  |
| Mahaguduchi Thailam,          | ,,        | ... | ... | 3   | 0  | 0  |
| Gandhaka Bhasma,              | powders 6 | ... | ... | 0   | 12 | 0  |
| Paradadi Churnam              | : ,,      | ... | ... | 0   | 6  | 0  |
| Prapunnatadi Churnam,         | ,,        | ... | ... | 0   | 6  | 0  |
| Gandhakadi Lepam,             | oz. 1     | ... | ... | 0   | 8  | 0  |

**DISEASES OF HEAD AND BRAIN, Etc.**

|                       |        |     |     |   |   |   |
|-----------------------|--------|-----|-----|---|---|---|
| Kumari Thailam,       | seer 1 | ... | ... | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Shadbindu Thailam,    | ,,     | ... | ... | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| Jambira Thailam,      | ,,     | ... | ... | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Bhrungamalaka Thailam | ,,     | ... | ... | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| Chandanadi Thailm,    | ,,     | ... | ... | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Chandrakala,          | tola 1 | ... | ... | 0 | 8 | 0 |

**DISEASES OF THE EYE, Etc.**

|                     |         |     |     |   |    |   |
|---------------------|---------|-----|-----|---|----|---|
| Netrabindu,         | ounce 1 | ... | ... | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Chandraprabhavarti, | tola 1  | ... | ... | 3 | 0  | 0 |
| Lekhana Vati,       | ,,      | ... | ... | 1 | 0  | 0 |
| Naina Sonanjana,    | tola 1  | ... | ... | 1 | 0  | 0 |
| Chandrodaya Varti,  | ,,      | ... | ... | 1 | 0  | 0 |
| Darviropani,        | ,,      | ... | ... | 1 | 4  | 0 |
| Ropana Churna       | ,,      | ... | ... | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Mahanarikelanjana   | ,,      | ... | ... | 1 | 4  | 0 |
| Narikelanjanam      | ,,      | ... | ... | 1 | 0  | 0 |
| Triphala Ghritam,   | seer 1  | ... | ... | 4 | 0  | 0 |

## DISEASES OF THE EAR, Etc.

|                   |           |     |     |     | Rs. A. P. |
|-------------------|-----------|-----|-----|-----|-----------|
| Kushtadi;Thailam, | ounce 1   | ... | ... | ... | 0 12 0    |
| Kshara Thailam,   | "         | ... | ... | ... | 0 8 0     |
| Nirgundi Thailam, | "         | ... | ... | ... | 0 8 0     |
| Karnapura Churna, | powders 6 | ... | ... | ... | 0 4 0     |

## DISEASES OF THE NOSE, Etc.

|                    |         |     |     |     |        |
|--------------------|---------|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| Shadbindu Thailam, | ounce 1 | ... | ... | ... | 0 8 0  |
| Sigru Thailam,     | "       | ... | ... | ... | 0 12 0 |
| Vyaghri Thailam,   | "       | ... | ... | ... | 0 12 0 |

## DISEASES OF THE MOUTH, TEETH, TONGUE, Etc.

|                    |           |     |     |     |       |
|--------------------|-----------|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Khadira Vati,      | pills 6   | ... | ... | ... | 0 8 0 |
| Pithaka Churnam,   | powders 6 | ... | ... | ... | 0 6 0 |
| Kalaka Churnam,    | "         | ... | ... | ... | 0 6 0 |
| Panchakoladi Vati, | pills 6   | ... | ... | ... | 0 6 0 |
| Kushtadi Churnam,  | powders 6 | ... | ... | ... | 0 6 0 |
| Danta Sodhini,     | "         | ... | ... | ... | 0 6 0 |

## DISEASES OF FEMALES (LEUCORRHOEA, Etc.)

|                       |           |     |     |     |       |
|-----------------------|-----------|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Sita Kalyana Ghritam, | Seer 1    | ... | ... | ... | 3 0 0 |
| Phala Ghritam,        | "         | ... | ... | ... | 3 0 0 |
| Asokasava,            | ounces 3  | ... | ... | ... | 3 0 0 |
| Asokarishta           | "         | ... | ... | ... | 1 8 0 |
| Asoka Ghrita          | "         | ... | ... | ... | 1 8 0 |
| Pushpanuga Churna,    | powders 6 | ... | ... | ... | 0 8 0 |
| Udumbaradi Churna     | "         | ... | ... | ... | 0 8 0 |
| Chandanadi Churnam,   | "         | ... | ... | ... | 0 6 0 |
| Jeerakava Leha,       | seer 1    | ... | ... | ... | 3 0 0 |

## SUTIKA VATAMS.

|                 |         |     |     |     |       |
|-----------------|---------|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Sutikabharanam, | pills 6 | ... | ... | ... | 3 0 0 |
| Suchimukharasa, | "       | ... | ... | ... | 2 0 0 |
| Sowbhagysonti,  | seer 1  | ... | ... | ... | 2 8 0 |



**DISEASES OF THE INFANTS.**

|                       |         |     |     |     | Rs. | A. | P. |
|-----------------------|---------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|
| Ashtamangala Ghritam, | seer 1  | ... | ... | ... | 3   | 0  | 0  |
| Balasanjeevani Vati,  | pills 6 | ... | ... | ... | 0   | 4  | 0  |
| Sisusanjeevani,       | "       | ... | ... | ... | 0   | 8  | 0  |
| Mayuradi Dhupam       | tola 1  | ... | ... | ... | 0   | 8  | 0  |

**IMPOTENCY AND NERVOUS DEBILITY, Etc.**

|                        |         |     |     |     |   |   |   |
|------------------------|---------|-----|-----|-----|---|---|---|
| Rativardhana Moduka,   | seer 1  | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Maha Madana Kameswari, | "       | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Rativallabha Moduka,   | "       | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Musalyasaa,            | ounce 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| Musalipakam,           | seer 1  | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Purnachendrodaya,      | pills 6 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 8 | 0 |

**MEDICINES FOR POISON OF SERPENT,  
SCORPION. Etc.**

|                       |         |     |     |     |   |    |   |
|-----------------------|---------|-----|-----|-----|---|----|---|
| Vishabindu,           | ounce 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 0  | 0 |
| Gandha Hasti,         | pills 6 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 0  | 0 |
| Agada Panchakavati,   | "       | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 0  | 0 |
| Sirishavati,          | "       | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Mrutasanjeevani Vati, | "       | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 0  | 0 |

**FOR EASY MOTIONS AND EASY VOMITINGS, Etc.**

|                  |          |     |     |     |   |   |   |
|------------------|----------|-----|-----|-----|---|---|---|
| Ichabhedivati    | pills 6  | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Chendrasaharasa, | "        | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Meghanadavati,   | "        | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Joginirasayana,  | "        | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Abha yamodukam,  | powdes 6 | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Trivuchurnam,    | "        | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Trivurlehyam,    | seer 1   | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Sarasvata        | ounces 3 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| Madanasava       | ounce 1  | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |

**GENERAL MEDICINES FOR STRENGTH, Etc.**

|                     |        |     |     |     |   |   |   |
|---------------------|--------|-----|-----|-----|---|---|---|
| Asvagandarasayanam, | seer 1 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Kushmandarasayanam, | "      | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 0 | 0 |

GENERAL MEDICINES FOR STRENGTH Etc.—*contd.*

|                     |         | Rs. A. P. |     |           |
|---------------------|---------|-----------|-----|-----------|
| Satavari Rasayanam, | seer    | ...       | ... | ... 3 0 0 |
| Drakhadi Lehyam,    | "       | ...       | ... | ... 4 0 0 |
| Asvagandhasava,     | ounce 1 | ...       | ... | ... 1 8 0 |
| Vasanta Kusumakara  | pills 6 | ...       | ... | ... 3 0 0 |
| Purnachendrodaya,   | "       | ...       | ... | ... 1 8 0 |
| Shadguna,           | "       | ...       | ... | ... 2 0 0 |
| Brahmi Ghritam,     | seer 1  | ...       | ... | ... 8 0 0 |

A List of some of the more important of the Vegetable and mineral Drugs obtainable at the Madras Ayurvedic Laboratory. These having been prepared with scrupulous care their purity may be depended upon.

|                       |        |     |     |            |
|-----------------------|--------|-----|-----|------------|
| Swarna (Gold),        | 1 tola | ... | ... | ... 40 0 0 |
| Raupya (Silver),      | "      | ... | ... | ... 4 8 0  |
| Tamra (Copper),       | "      | ... | ... | ... 0 8 0  |
| Kansya,               | "      | ... | ... | ... 0 8 0  |
| Pittala (Brass),      | "      | ... | ... | ... 0 8 0  |
| Iron (Laoha)          | "      | ... | ... | ... 2 0 0  |
| Steel,                | "      | ... | ... | ... 2 0 0  |
| Magnet (Ayaskanta)    | "      | ... | ... | ... 32 0 0 |
| Mandura,              | "      | ... | ... | ... 1 0 0  |
| Vajra Abhraka (Maica) | "      | ... | ... | ... 2 0 0  |
| Vanga,                | "      | ... | ... | ... 1 0 0  |
| Sisaka (Lead)         | "      | ... | ... | ... 0 8 0  |
| Jasoda (Zine),        | "      | ... | ... | ... 0 8 0  |
| Swarna Makshika,      | "      | ... | ... | ... 4 0 0  |
| Thara Makshika,       | "      | ... | ... | ... 2 0 0  |
| Pearl (Mukta),        | "      | ... | ... | ... 20 0 0 |
| Coral (Pravala),      | "      | ... | ... | ... 2 0 0  |
| Vykranta,             | "      | ... | ... | ... 24 0 0 |
| Silajitu,             | "      | ... | ... | ... 2 0 0  |
| Comuthra Silajitu     | "      | ... | ... | ... 4 0 0  |
| Rasaka,               | "      | ... | ... | ... 2 0 0  |
| Gandhaka (Sulphur)    | "      | ... | ... | ... 0 4 0  |
| Kasisa,               | "      | ... | ... | ... 0 8 0  |



A LIST OF VEGETABLE AND MINERAL  
DRUGS, Etc.—*contd.*

|                                         |        |     |     | Rs. | A. | P. |
|-----------------------------------------|--------|-----|-----|-----|----|----|
| Gairika,                                | tola   | ... | ... | 0   | 4  | 0  |
| Thalaka (Yellow Sulphate of Arsenic),   | 1 tola | ... | ... | 0   | 4  | 0  |
| Gothanta Harithala,                     | 1 tola | ... | ... | 2   | 0  | 0  |
| Manassila (Red Arsenic)                 | ,,     | ... | ... | 0   | 4  | 0  |
| Nilanjana,                              | ,,     | ... | ... | 0   | 8  | 0  |
| Gowripashana (Yellow Oxide of Arsenic), | 1 tola | ... | ... | 0   | 8  | 0  |
| Sauviranjana (White Antimony)           | ,,     | ... | ... | 0   | 12 | 0  |
| Sankhapashana                           | ,,     | ... | ... | 0   | 8  | 0  |
| Rasanjana (Antimony),                   | 1 tola | ... | ... | 0   | 8  | 0  |
| Hingula (Red Oxide of Mercury),         | ,,     | ... | ... | 0   | 8  | 0  |
| Sowrashtra Mrittika                     | ,,     | ... | ... | 0   | 8  | 0  |
| Sridara Mruthara Shringika,             | ,,     | ... | ... | 0   | 8  | 0  |
| Hingulotha Rasa,                        | ,,     | ... | ... | 2   | 0  | 0  |
| Shadgunabali jaritha Rasa,              | ,,     | ... | ... | 6   | 0  | 0  |
| Thiryakpathanasiddha Rasa,              | ,,     | ... | ... | 4   | 0  | 0  |
| Kajjali,                                | ,,     | ... | ... | 1   | 0  | 0  |
| No. 1 Rasachurna,                       | ,,     | ... | ... | 1   | 0  | 0  |
| No. 2 do.                               | ,,     | ... | ... | 4   | 0  | 0  |
| Rasa Karpura,                           | ,,     | ... | ... | 2   | 0  | 0  |
| Rasa Sindhura,                          | ,,     | ... | ... | 4   | 0  | 0  |
| Varatika,                               | ,,     | ... | ... | 0   | 4  | 0  |
| Shanka (Conch shell),                   | ,,     | ... | ... | 0   | 4  | 0  |
| Sambuka,                                | ,,     | ... | ... | 0   | 4  | 0  |
| Sukti (Oyster Sea-born)                 | ,,     | ... | ... | 0   | 8  | 0  |
| Saindhava Lavana,                       | ,,     | ... | ... | 0   | 1  | 0  |
| Sowvarchana Lavana,                     | ,,     | ... | ... | 1   | 0  | 0  |
| Bida Lavana,                            | ,,     | ... | ... | 0   | 2  | 0  |
| Samudra Lavana,                         | ,,     | ... | ... | 0   | 4  | 0  |
| Kacha Lavana,                           | ,,     | ... | ... | 0   | 4  | 0  |
| Borax (Sohagu),                         | ,,     | ... | ... | 0   | 8  | 0  |
| Patikaram (Alum),                       | ,,     | ... | ... | 0   | 4  | 0  |
| Yavaksharam,                            | ,,     | ... | ... | 1   | 0  | 0  |
| Sarjikaksharam,                         | ,,     | ... | ... | 0   | 8  | 0  |

**A LIST OF VEGETABLE AND MINERAL DRUGS, Etc.**

|                              |         |     | <i>continued.</i> |    |   | Rs. | A. | P. |
|------------------------------|---------|-----|-------------------|----|---|-----|----|----|
| Surekaram,                   | tola    | ... | ...               | 0  | 4 | 0   |    |    |
| Sirapunkatchara,             | "       | ... | ...               | 4  | 0 | 0   |    |    |
| Thilaktchara,                | "       | ... | ...               | 3  | 0 | 0   |    |    |
| Mulakatchara,                | "       | ... | ...               | 3  | 0 | 0   |    |    |
| Ikshuratksaram,              | "       | ... | ...               | 3  | 0 | 0   |    |    |
| Arjanatksharam,              | "       | ... | ...               | 4  | 0 | 0   |    |    |
| Palasatksharam,              | "       | ... | ...               | 4  | 0 | 0   |    |    |
| Sunhitksaram,                | 1 tola  | ... | ...               | 4  | 0 | 0   |    |    |
| Tankanaksharam,              | "       | ... | ...               | 0  | 8 | 0   |    |    |
| Amrita (Aconitum ferox),     | "       | ... | ...               | 0  | 4 | 0   |    |    |
| Sarpa Vishum (Snake Poison), | 1 grain | ... | ...               | 4  | 0 | 0   |    |    |
| Assafoetida (Hingu),         | 1 tola  | ... | ...               | 0  | 4 | 0   |    |    |
| Vamsalochanam (Bambumanna)   | "       | ... | ...               | 0  | 8 | 0   |    |    |
| Bhimasena Karpuram,          | "       | ... | ...               | 16 | 0 | 0   |    |    |
| Gorojanam,                   | "       | ... | ...               | 3  | 0 | 0   |    |    |
| Kasturi (Musk) 1st quality,  | "       | ... | ...               | 40 | 0 | 0   |    |    |
| Kasturi (Musk), 2nd quality, | "       | ... | ...               | 32 | 0 | 0   |    |    |
| Fall of Crocodile (Zoonum)   | "       | ... | ...               | 4  | 0 | 0   |    |    |
| Patcha Karpuram,             | "       | ... | ...               | 4  | 0 | 0   |    |    |
| Kunkumpuvvu, No. 1,          | "       | ... | ...               | 1  | 4 | 0   |    |    |
| Do. No. 2,                   | "       | ... | ...               | 1  | 0 | 0   |    |    |
| Sudha Mahisaksha Guggulu,    | "       | ... | ...               | 0  | 4 | 0   |    |    |

**Besides the above—mentioned drugs, we have also Bhasmams, sindhuram etc., in stock.**

**N.B.—***Prices of these special drugs vary at times according to market rates.*





## Index of Patent Medicines.



|                                                               | PAGE. |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| 1. Abalasanjee vani for female diseases ... ..                | 85    |
| 2. Ajeerna Panchanana or dyspepsia cure... ..                 | 74    |
| 3. Amritamalaka Thaila or bathing oil ... ..                  | 55    |
| 4. Asokavati or the women's friend ... ..                     | 43    |
| 5. Aswanivati or The Universal Fever Cure ... ..              | 50    |
| 6. Attreyavati or the Rheumatism Cure ... ..                  | 78    |
| 7. Bhruguvati or Gonorrhœa Pills ... ..                       | 67    |
| 8. Brihachyagaladi Ghritam for strength to consumptives ...   | 84    |
| 9. Chyavanaprasana or The Asthma Curative and Preventive      | 45    |
| 10. Chandanasava for Leucorrhœa, Diabetes ... ..              | 59    |
| 11. Chandana Balalaksha Thailam or Bathing oil for patients.. | 72    |
| 12. Chandrakala or Headache Ointment ... ..                   | 81    |
| 13. Haimadi Panakam or Ayurvedic Plague Mixture ... ..        | 90    |
| 14. Hridayanana Ghritam for Heart's action ... ..             | 69    |
| 15. Jambirarasayana or Ayurvedic Lemon Extract ... ..         | 46    |
| 16. Jeevamrutam or Vital Drops ... ..                         | 38    |
| 17. Kanthavallabharasam for nervous weakness ... ..           | 65    |
| 18. Kadalikandapakam or The Cooling Murabba ... ..            | 73    |
| 19. Karpuradyarishtam or Cholera Cure ... ..                  | 87    |
| 20. Kesaprasadana Thaila or The Celebrated Hair Oil ... ..    | 47    |
| 21. Khandakushmandam for thirst, vomitings, etc. ... ..       | 54    |
| 22. Mahayogarajaguggulu for Paralysis, etc. ... ..            | 56    |
| 23. Makaradhwaaja for various diseases ... ..                 | 61    |
| 24. Manasollasini or Memory Pills ... ..                      | 79    |
| 25. Mathulungarasayana or Tonic for Pregnant women ... ..     | 83    |
| 26. Mrugamadavati or compound Musk Pills ... ..               | 68    |
| 27. Narayanipakam or Health Perfecting Murabba ... ..         | 42    |
| 28. Narayana Thailam for Gout, Rheumatism, etc, ... ..        | 63    |
| 29. Nayanamrutam or the Eye specific ... ..                   | 69    |
| 30. Nadivranantaka or Guinea Worm Cure ... ..                 | 86    |
| 31. Netradhara or Eye Drops ... ..                            | 66    |

|     |                                            |     |     |    |
|-----|--------------------------------------------|-----|-----|----|
| 32. | Panchan analepam or Ringworm Destroyer     | ... | ... | 82 |
| 33. | Pramehabhanjani or Diabetes Destroyer      | ... | ... | 39 |
| 34. | Pujyapada vati or Neuralgia Cure           | ... | ... | 57 |
| 35. | Raktasodhaka or Blood Purifier             | ... | ... | 76 |
| 36. | Sata Dhouta Ghritam or Plague Ointment     | ... | ... | 90 |
| 37. | Saraswati Ghritam for Lunacy, Fits, etc.   | ... | ... | 59 |
| 38. | Siddhagandhakarasyanam for Leprosy         | ... | ... | 48 |
| 39. | Siddhasulasanjeevani for Gastrodynia       | ... | ... | 60 |
| 40. | Sisusamrakshani or Infant Protector        | ... | ... | 75 |
| 41. | Sowranapakam or Pile Destroying Murabba    | ... | ... | 70 |
| 42. | Sukhavirechanavati or Constipation Cure    | ... | ... | 51 |
| 43. | Swarnakravyadarasaha for Indigestion, etc. | ... | ... | 52 |
| 44. | Swarnavangam for loss of vital fluid       | ... | ... | 54 |
| 45. | Swasanivaraka for Hard Breathing           | ... | ... | 85 |
| 46. | Tamboolavati or betal nut companion        | ... | ... | 70 |
| 47. | Vajradhara Choorna for dysentery etc.      | ... | ... | 54 |
| 48. | Vasarishtam for Colds and Coughs           | ... | ... | 58 |
| 49. | Vajradanta Choorna or Tooth Powder         | ... | ... | 58 |
| 50. | Vathagni Kumaram for long-standing fevers  | ... | ... | 60 |
| 51. | Vasanta Kusumakara for Urinary Complaints  | ... | ... | 80 |
| 52. | Vishuchi Sanjeevani Pills for Cholera      | ... | ... | 87 |
| 53. | Vichitra Ratnalepam or Syphilis Cure       | ... | ... | 62 |
| 54. | Vrishyayoga or New Nerve Invigorator       | ... | ... | 53 |
| 55. | Vrischikadamsanivarani for Scorpion Sting  | ... | ... | 65 |
| 56. | Vranaropani or Itch Destroyer              | ... | ... | 81 |





## CONTENTS.

|                                                                      | PAGES.  |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| 1 Gold Medals and Certificates ... ..                                | 1—9     |
| 2 Medical Mortars ... ..                                             | 10—     |
| 3 History of Ayurveda ... ..                                         | 11—18   |
| 4 S. K. P. D. Hospital and College, with select opinions of visitors | 19—29   |
| 5 My History, past and present ... ..                                | 30—35   |
| 6 Opinions of the learned ... ..                                     | 34—37   |
| 7 Patent Medicines ... ..                                            | 38—91   |
| 8 Plague Statistics ... ..                                           | 92—103  |
| 9 A few unsolicited testimonials for Plague Specifics ...            | 104—109 |
| 10 A few Press opinions ... ..                                       | 110—    |
| 11 Price list of General Medicines ... ..                            | 111—126 |
| 12 Index of Patent Medicines ... ..                                  | 127—128 |

## AGENTS

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Madras Ayurvedic Laboratory.**

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Georgetown, MADRAS

Ayurveda Marthanda Bhishagmani,

Pandit D. GOPALACHARLU'S

# PLAGUE

## REMEDIES.

The Hon'ble Justice Sir S. Subramania Iyer, K.L., C.J.E. Cooray Bahadur, has been pleased to write on 11th September, 1905:—A remedy known as "Plague" prepared by him has been appreciated even by Europeans.

The Hon'ble Coor Bahadur C. Jambunagar Mudaliar, B.A., M.L., C.J.E., First City Civil Court, Madras, has been pleased to write the following on 14th October 1904:—His plague specific is reported to be efficacious.

Sri Sahib P. Uttam Nath, Esq., District Magistrate, Raigarh, writes on 13th August, 1905:—I congratulate you for the receipt of a gold medal at the late Bombay Exhibition. Really you deserve the medal for the strenuous efforts you made in inventing the Plague specific which the medical fraternity has been so unsuccessful in giving out to the public as a cure and rampant medicine for the speedy and certain cure of the dreadful disease (Plague). I prescribed for 18 patients during my stay at Indore and all cured.

Mukund Lal, Esq., M.A., L.L.B., Vakil, High Court, Dera, writes on 3rd August, 1905:—Your Haimadi Panacea has proved satisfactory in cases of Bubonic Plague.

**J. A. EMIN, Esq.,**

Engineer,

RANGOON,

writes on 15 December 1905:—

I have much pleasure to inform you that, during the Plague Epidemic in Rangoon, I had good opportunity of trying your Plague Remedies and I am glad to say that it is a very good medicine provided it is given in time. I have personally treated about 150 persons and I can safely say that 95 per cent was cured, besides other two Burmese Doctors who took the medicine from me and cured several other people.

---

**Numerous other Testimonials on hand.**

---

Vide Our "Plague—its Origin, History and Treatment."



Ayurveda Marthanda Bhisangmani,

Pandit D. Gopalacharlu, A.V.S.,

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COMMENTATOR (IN TELUGU)

ON

The Greatest Ayurvedic Works.



(1) MADHAVA NIDANA.

(the greatest Ayurvedic  
system of Pathology.)

(2) SUSRUTHA SAMHITA—

Comprising Sutra Sthana

Nidana „

Sarira „

Chikitcha „

Kalpa „

Uttara Tantra

(3) PATHYAPATHYA.

(4) ARKA PRAKASIKA.

ALL IN THE PRESS.

# CALENDAR FOR 1909.

|                  |     |    |    |    |     |     |                   |     |   |    |    |    |     |                   |     |   |    |    |    |     |               |     |   |    |    |    |     |
|------------------|-----|----|----|----|-----|-----|-------------------|-----|---|----|----|----|-----|-------------------|-----|---|----|----|----|-----|---------------|-----|---|----|----|----|-----|
| <b>JANUARY.</b>  |     |    |    |    |     |     | <b>1st Month.</b> |     |   |    |    |    |     | <b>JULY.</b>      |     |   |    |    |    |     | <b>7th</b>    |     |   |    |    |    |     |
| <b>Sunday</b>    | ... | 3  | 10 | 17 | 24  | 31  | <b>Sunday</b>     | ... | 4 | 11 | 18 | 25 | ... | <b>Sunday</b>     | ... | 4 | 11 | 18 | 25 | ... | <b>Sunday</b> | ... | 4 | 11 | 18 | 25 | ... |
| Monday           | ... | 4  | 11 | 18 | 25  | ... | Monday            | ... | 5 | 12 | 19 | 26 | ... | Monday            | ... | 5 | 12 | 19 | 26 | ... | Monday        | ... | 5 | 12 | 19 | 26 | ... |
| Tuesday          | ... | 5  | 12 | 19 | 26  | ... | Tuesday           | ... | 6 | 13 | 20 | 27 | ... | Tuesday           | ... | 6 | 13 | 20 | 27 | ... | Tuesday       | ... | 6 | 13 | 20 | 27 | ... |
| Wed'day          | ... | 6  | 13 | 20 | 27  | ... | Wed'day           | ... | 7 | 14 | 21 | 28 | ... | Wed'day           | ... | 7 | 14 | 21 | 28 | ... | Wed'day       | ... | 7 | 14 | 21 | 28 | ... |
| Thursday         | ... | 7  | 14 | 21 | 28  | ... | Thursday          | ... | 1 | 8  | 15 | 22 | ... | Thursday          | ... | 1 | 8  | 15 | 22 | ... | Thursday      | ... | 1 | 8  | 15 | 22 | ... |
| Friday           | 1   | 8  | 15 | 22 | 29  | ... | Friday            | ... | 2 | 9  | 16 | 23 | ... | Friday            | ... | 2 | 9  | 16 | 23 | ... | Friday        | ... | 2 | 9  | 16 | 23 | ... |
| Saturday         | 2   | 9  | 16 | 23 | 30  | ... | Saturday          | ... | 3 | 10 | 17 | 24 | ... | Saturday          | ... | 3 | 10 | 17 | 24 | ... | Saturday      | ... | 3 | 10 | 17 | 24 | ... |
| <b>FEBRUARY.</b> |     |    |    |    |     |     | <b>2nd Month.</b> |     |   |    |    |    |     | <b>AUGUST.</b>    |     |   |    |    |    |     | <b>8th</b>    |     |   |    |    |    |     |
| <b>Sunday</b>    | ... | 7  | 14 | 21 | 28  | ... | <b>Sunday</b>     | ... | 1 | 8  | 15 | 22 | ... | <b>Sunday</b>     | ... | 1 | 8  | 15 | 22 | ... | <b>Sunday</b> | ... | 1 | 8  | 15 | 22 | ... |
| Monday           | 1   | 8  | 15 | 22 | ... | ... | Monday            | ... | 2 | 9  | 16 | 23 | ... | Monday            | ... | 2 | 9  | 16 | 23 | ... | Monday        | ... | 2 | 9  | 16 | 23 | ... |
| Tuesday          | 2   | 9  | 16 | 23 | ... | ... | Tuesday           | ... | 3 | 10 | 17 | 24 | ... | Tuesday           | ... | 3 | 10 | 17 | 24 | ... | Tuesday       | ... | 3 | 10 | 17 | 24 | ... |
| Wed'day          | 3   | 10 | 17 | 24 | ... | ... | Wed'day           | ... | 4 | 11 | 18 | 25 | ... | Wed'day           | ... | 4 | 11 | 18 | 25 | ... | Wed'day       | ... | 4 | 11 | 18 | 25 | ... |
| Thursday         | 4   | 11 | 18 | 25 | ... | ... | Thursday          | ... | 5 | 12 | 19 | 26 | ... | Thursday          | ... | 5 | 12 | 19 | 26 | ... | Thursday      | ... | 5 | 12 | 19 | 26 | ... |
| Friday           | 5   | 12 | 19 | 26 | ... | ... | Friday            | ... | 6 | 13 | 20 | 27 | ... | Friday            | ... | 6 | 13 | 20 | 27 | ... | Friday        | ... | 6 | 13 | 20 | 27 | ... |
| Saturday         | 6   | 13 | 20 | 27 | ... | ... | Saturday          | ... | 7 | 14 | 21 | 28 | ... | Saturday          | ... | 7 | 14 | 21 | 28 | ... | Saturday      | ... | 7 | 14 | 21 | 28 | ... |
| <b>MARCH.</b>    |     |    |    |    |     |     | <b>3rd Month.</b> |     |   |    |    |    |     | <b>SEPTEMBER.</b> |     |   |    |    |    |     | <b>9th</b>    |     |   |    |    |    |     |
| <b>Sunday</b>    | ... | 7  | 14 | 21 | 28  | ... | <b>Sunday</b>     | ... | 7 | 14 | 21 | 28 | ... | <b>Sunday</b>     | ... | 5 | 12 | 19 | 26 | ... | <b>Sunday</b> | ... | 5 | 12 | 19 | 26 | ... |
| Monday           | 1   | 8  | 15 | 22 | 29  | ... | Monday            | ... | 1 | 8  | 15 | 22 | ... | Monday            | ... | 6 | 13 | 20 | 27 | ... | Monday        | ... | 6 | 13 | 20 | 27 | ... |
| Tuesday          | 2   | 9  | 16 | 23 | 30  | ... | Tuesday           | ... | 2 | 9  | 16 | 23 | ... | Tuesday           | ... | 7 | 14 | 21 | 28 | ... | Tuesday       | ... | 7 | 14 | 21 | 28 | ... |
| Wed'day          | 3   | 10 | 17 | 24 | 31  | ... | Wed'day           | ... | 3 | 10 | 17 | 24 | ... | Wed'day           | ... | 1 | 8  | 15 | 22 | ... | Wed'day       | ... | 1 | 8  | 15 | 22 | ... |
| Thursday         | 4   | 11 | 18 | 25 | ... | ... | Thursday          | ... | 4 | 11 | 18 | 25 | ... | Thursday          | ... | 2 | 9  | 16 | 23 | ... | Thursday      | ... | 2 | 9  | 16 | 23 | ... |
| Friday           | 5   | 12 | 19 | 26 | ... | ... | Friday            | ... | 5 | 12 | 19 | 26 | ... | Friday            | ... | 3 | 10 | 17 | 24 | ... | Friday        | ... | 3 | 10 | 17 | 24 | ... |
| Saturday         | 6   | 13 | 20 | 27 | ... | ... | Saturday          | ... | 6 | 13 | 20 | 27 | ... | Saturday          | ... | 4 | 11 | 18 | 25 | ... | Saturday      | ... | 4 | 11 | 18 | 25 | ... |
| <b>APRIL.</b>    |     |    |    |    |     |     | <b>4th Month.</b> |     |   |    |    |    |     | <b>OCTOBER.</b>   |     |   |    |    |    |     | <b>10th</b>   |     |   |    |    |    |     |
| <b>Sunday</b>    | ... | 4  | 11 | 18 | 25  | ... | <b>Sunday</b>     | ... | 4 | 11 | 18 | 25 | ... | <b>Sunday</b>     | ... | 3 | 10 | 17 | 24 | ... | <b>Sunday</b> | ... | 3 | 10 | 17 | 24 | ... |
| Monday           | ... | 5  | 12 | 19 | 26  | ... | Monday            | ... | 5 | 12 | 19 | 26 | ... | Monday            | ... | 4 | 11 | 18 | 25 | ... | Monday        | ... | 4 | 11 | 18 | 25 | ... |
| Tuesday          | ... | 6  | 13 | 20 | 27  | ... | Tuesday           | ... | 6 | 13 | 20 | 27 | ... | Tuesday           | ... | 5 | 12 | 19 | 26 | ... | Tuesday       | ... | 5 | 12 | 19 | 26 | ... |
| Wed'day          | ... | 7  | 14 | 21 | 28  | ... | Wed'day           | ... | 7 | 14 | 21 | 28 | ... | Wed'day           | ... | 6 | 13 | 20 | 27 | ... | Wed'day       | ... | 6 | 13 | 20 | 27 | ... |
| Thursday         | 1   | 8  | 15 | 22 | 29  | ... | Thursday          | ... | 1 | 8  | 15 | 22 | ... | Thursday          | ... | 7 | 14 | 21 | 28 | ... | Thursday      | ... | 7 | 14 | 21 | 28 | ... |
| Friday           | 2   | 9  | 16 | 23 | 30  | ... | Friday            | ... | 2 | 9  | 16 | 23 | ... | Friday            | ... | 1 | 8  | 15 | 22 | ... | Friday        | ... | 1 | 8  | 15 | 22 | ... |
| Saturday         | 3   | 10 | 17 | 24 | ... | ... | Saturday          | ... | 3 | 10 | 17 | 24 | ... | Saturday          | ... | 2 | 9  | 16 | 23 | ... | Saturday      | ... | 2 | 9  | 16 | 23 | ... |
| <b>MAY.</b>      |     |    |    |    |     |     | <b>5th Month.</b> |     |   |    |    |    |     | <b>NOVEMBER.</b>  |     |   |    |    |    |     | <b>11th</b>   |     |   |    |    |    |     |
| <b>Sunday</b>    | ... | 2  | 9  | 16 | 23  | 30  | <b>Sunday</b>     | ... | 2 | 9  | 16 | 23 | 30  | <b>Sunday</b>     | ... | 7 | 14 | 21 | 28 | ... | <b>Sunday</b> | ... | 7 | 14 | 21 | 28 | ... |
| Monday           | ... | 3  | 10 | 17 | 24  | 31  | Monday            | ... | 3 | 10 | 17 | 24 | 31  | Monday            | ... | 1 | 8  | 15 | 22 | 29  | Monday        | ... | 1 | 8  | 15 | 22 | 29  |
| Tuesday          | ... | 4  | 11 | 18 | 25  | ... | Tuesday           | ... | 4 | 11 | 18 | 25 | ... | Tuesday           | ... | 2 | 9  | 16 | 23 | 30  | Tuesday       | ... | 2 | 9  | 16 | 23 | 30  |
| Wed'day          | ... | 5  | 12 | 19 | 26  | ... | Wed'day           | ... | 5 | 12 | 19 | 26 | ... | Wed'day           | ... | 3 | 10 | 17 | 24 | ... | Wed'day       | ... | 3 | 10 | 17 | 24 | ... |
| Thursday         | ... | 6  | 13 | 20 | 27  | ... | Thursday          | ... | 6 | 13 | 20 | 27 | ... | Thursday          | ... | 4 | 11 | 18 | 25 | ... | Thursday      | ... | 4 | 11 | 18 | 25 | ... |
| Friday           | ... | 7  | 14 | 21 | 28  | ... | Friday            | ... | 7 | 14 | 21 | 28 | ... | Friday            | ... | 5 | 12 | 19 | 26 | ... | Friday        | ... | 5 | 12 | 19 | 26 | ... |
| Saturday         | 1   | 8  | 15 | 22 | 29  | ... | Saturday          | ... | 1 | 8  | 15 | 22 | ... | Saturday          | ... | 6 | 13 | 20 | 27 | ... | Saturday      | ... | 6 | 13 | 20 | 27 | ... |
| <b>JUNE.</b>     |     |    |    |    |     |     | <b>6th Month.</b> |     |   |    |    |    |     | <b>DECEMBER.</b>  |     |   |    |    |    |     | <b>12th</b>   |     |   |    |    |    |     |
| <b>Sunday</b>    | ... | 6  | 13 | 20 | 27  | ... | <b>Sunday</b>     | ... | 6 | 13 | 20 | 27 | ... | <b>Sunday</b>     | ... | 5 | 12 | 19 | 26 | ... | <b>Sunday</b> | ... | 5 | 12 | 19 | 26 | ... |
| Monday           | ... | 7  | 14 | 21 | 28  | ... | Monday            | ... | 7 | 14 | 21 | 28 | ... | Monday            | ... | 6 | 13 | 20 | 27 | ... | Monday        | ... | 6 | 13 | 20 | 27 | ... |
| Tuesday          | 1   | 8  | 15 | 22 | 29  | ... | Tuesday           | ... | 1 | 8  | 15 | 22 | ... | Tuesday           | ... | 7 | 14 | 21 | 28 | ... | Tuesday       | ... | 7 | 14 | 21 | 28 | ... |
| Wed'day          | 2   | 9  | 16 | 23 | 30  | ... | Wed'day           | ... | 2 | 9  | 16 | 23 | ... | Wed'day           | ... | 1 | 8  | 15 | 22 | ... | Wed'day       | ... | 1 | 8  | 15 | 22 | ... |
| Thursday         | 3   | 10 | 17 | 24 | ... | ... | Thursday          | ... | 3 | 10 | 17 | 24 | ... | Thursday          | ... | 2 | 9  | 16 | 23 | ... | Thursday      | ... | 2 | 9  | 16 | 23 | ... |
| Friday           | 4   | 11 | 18 | 25 | ... | ... | Friday            | ... | 4 | 11 | 18 | 25 | ... | Friday            | ... | 3 | 10 | 17 | 24 | ... | Friday        | ... | 3 | 10 | 17 | 24 | ... |
| Saturday         | 5   | 12 | 19 | 26 | ... | ... | Saturday          | ... | 5 | 12 | 19 | 26 | ... | Saturday          | ... | 4 | 11 | 18 | 25 | ... | Saturday      | ... | 4 | 11 | 18 | 25 | ... |